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Love and Poverty.

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Agricultural.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SOD AS THE BASIS OF A CROP.

There is often a very wide difference between the practice of farmers, and their argument upon the point in an abstract sense. They will reason out a process that will conform to the best usage, but when the case presents itself in their own practice, they often do things they have argued against. The exigencies surrounding them have seemed to force them to the act their better judgment condemns. They would not perhaps whip a tired horse to pull a load his strength could not overcome, nor attempt to dip more water from the spring than could trickle through the crevice, but they often plow a field to produce a crop that their better judgment tells them is not suited to it in strength of fertility, or in capacity for a paying yield. Habit is sometimes the factor which determines the act. They have been accustomed to plow about so much for wheat, this field will make the usual acreage, so over it goes, with all the arguments against it, with a blind sort of trust that the seasons will sod will be thus sacrificed this fall that uld be left another year.

Debt sometimes seems to compel these unprofitable ventures, in the vain hope that the crop will turn out better than their fears, and make it possible to meet payments at maturity. Debt stirs the soul and stirs the soil to the detriment of

In most cases where a field is plowed too soon the reasons for the act are entirely fallacious, and the loss is always a progressive one. Labor and feed that will make a horse poor if continued, will kill the horse. There must be a season of rest or a stronger diet to expect a continuance of profitable labor. A poor crop on a weak soil is the sure precursor of a poorer crop to follow, and per contra, a soil that is so rich as not to be exhausted by a single crop, under proper treatment will produce a better one to follow.

The farmer who aims to increase the fertility of his fields has often noticed that particular portions of a field that have become rich by some previous application of manure or other cause, continue to improve and keep in advance of the remainder of the field in a proportional degree If the field had all been treated the same as the portion thus enriched, each year's product would be greatly increased, and the profits correspondingly augmented.

Every farmer on the soil of southern Michigan knows the value of a sod for the production of a crop. Our farms can be enriched in no other way. No farmer can get manure to cover a field for every crop, and the question as to the utility of commercial fertilizers for our soils is yet an open one. A sod must be the main reliance, and in order to get the full advantage, the field must remain in sod at least two years. There perhaps was never a time in the history of Michigan when so large a per cent of the farming lands were in clover as at the present, and unless bad practices prevail, the future crop returns of our State will show large increase of products per acre. To many a farm and farmer this is the "tide" in their affairs which will lead to independence if rightly managed, but the fear is that many will fritter away their advantage in a year or two of promiscuous

Suppose a farm of moderate fertility capable of a large-increase, was now well seeded to clover, (which should be the case following such favorable seasons as the two last past,) a part of it one year old and the balance the growth of the

stand in this pivotal position. To those mentioned above who from force of habit or through stress of circumstances are likely to err in their decision, a look ahead farther than the next crop is suggested. Is there not a compensation for the wheat crop in another crop of hay, or pasture, and in the increased fertility so easily secured? A wheat crop involves the expense of seed and harvesting and perhaps a new reaper or drill, and the attending reduction of the fertility to a lower point, which is saved by not having the wheat to sow and to harvest. Farmers have not become wealthy by raising wheat, especially in the last few years; is it not time to call a halt in wheat raising. and turn the attention to some other branches less likely to impoverish the soil? Suppose the farming operations are circumscribed for one year and let the land recuperate; the following crops will surely remunerate for the supposed loss. The difference between a good ripe sod and a worn soil without clover is surely one-third and often one-half. There is a certain cost attending the cultivation, such as the plowing and cultivating, which is no more for a good than for a poor crop, but the profit for the labor is all above the cost, and while it may cost all a poor crop comes to to produce it, the good crop always puts money in our pockets. The difference of one-third in the product will repay any supposed loss for the delay in securing the return, and leave the soil in a condition to reseed with certainty, and go on repeating the profit with each succeeding cultivation. It costs about \$7 50 per acre to grow a

crop of corn, including interest on the land and use and wear of tools. It is necessary to expend this amount on good and poor crops alike. The average production for the State in 1880 was a fraction over 61 bushels of ears per acre; this reduced to shelled bushels is about 40 bushels to the acre. Several of the counties gave a return of over 70 bushels of ears, and many below 50, and could we come down to individuals a greater difference still would be found. If the whole crop in the State for that year could have been planted on a good clover sod, as it ought to have been or not planted at all, the returns per acre would have been 75 instead of 61, or at the rate of 50 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. This immense profit would all have been distributed among those who made this change out of the usual course, for many farmers grow crops of corn above 50 bushels to the acre. It costs \$10 per acre be propitious and prices good. Many a to grow a crop of wheat on good or poor land, with the difference only of interest on the value of the land. This does not include interest on the expensive machinery necessary to its care. By this it is readily seen that no farmer can af ford to sow wheat on a soil that does not give a fair promise of at least 20 bushels per acre. The average for the State in 1880 was 17.30 bushels per acre, showing clearly that some farmers on the poorest soils of the State, raised wheat that year

> As before stated, if the clover now on the ground is judiciously preserved, and the ground on which it is growing is allowed to remain untilled for two years or more, the future reports from our State can be greatly increased in the average per acre, for all the crops grown. It would seem that self interest ought to be sufficient inducement to farmers to preserve their fields from sterility, when the proper course is so plain to follow. A. C. G.

at a loss, for some townships gave as high

an average as 27 bushels. It is fair to

presume that the farmers who do not

practice up to their profession are respon-

sible for this wide difference in the yield.

and that a proper system of farming

might bring the average up to 25 bushels

in seasons not exposed to climatic ex-

____ QUACK GRASS.

ATKINS, ST. CLAIR Co. July 17, '83 J. R. Shelton, Agr'l College, Lansing, Mich.

DEAR SIR:-Enclosed I send a specimen of grass fer name, and also to find out whether it is good for anything. If it should get hold on a farm, would it be difficult to root out. There is a little of it growing along the side of the railroad, where it has been for four years. It has not spread to the adjoining land, yet so where it has been for four years. At has not spread to the adjoining land yet so far as my knowledge goes. Is it a bad kind of grass? An answer in the MICHIGAN FARMER will very much oblige. Respectfully yours,

ALTON ATKINS.

Answer.-The specimen enclosed for examination is Triticum repens, best known to the farmer as quack grass, quitch grass, couch grass, witch grass, twitch grass, etc. It is a very sweet, nu tritive grass, and is readily eaten by stock Yes, sir, if you once get it in your soil, it will stick "closer than a brother," and multiply and spread at every cultivation, owing to its underground stems. It is sometimes recommended for embank ments, where washouts are apt to occur,

and here does good service J. R. SHELTON

old and the balance the growth of the present season. The question arises whether to plow any of the last year's seeding for wheat, or not to sow a kernel, or perhaps just enough for family use and for seed another year. There are peraps thousands of farmers who now

AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In the last number of the FARMER I find an extract from the San Francisco Post, making some statements regarding the shipment of a lot of registered Merino sheep to Australia, in charge of Mr. Alfred Hay, which to my mind contains incorrect statements, and advice and opinions quite objectionable to the in-

terests of Merino sheep breeding. The sheen referred to are without doubt the lot that passed through Detroit in May last in charge of Mr. Hay, part of which had been purchased by and for himself, and a portion that were selected by Mr. W. G. Markham for other parties in Australia. They were purchased in Vermont, New York and a few in Michigan. I had the pleasure of seeing them and they were a good lot of sheep, but it is unnecessary to state that such sheep cost from \$400 to \$2,000 each; because it is too far from the truth.

But the principal item to which I object is that advising the crossing of unregistered light fleeced Australian on registered Merino sheep to improve their value. It would be too ridiculous to contemplate were it not that one or two agricultural papers have advocated the same policy editorially. The author of this extract from the Post was evidently as far out of his sphere as the horse reporter at a wedding reception. That the cross on the Australian improves the latter I can readily believe, but that the converse is the case no good sheep breeders will admit; nor I apprehend take this advice and begin to import from Australia.

The improved American is the best Merino sheep there is for wool growing, and owes its present character to the care of the breeders in selecting the best within the breed and avoiding all out crosses or taints of any description. The advice as to registering is good, and to go still father and "breed from registered rams only," is still better.

The fleece of the American Merino has been steadily growing finer as well as more dense, and if the demands of the market are such that it pays to make it still finer, the work can be accomplished within the breed, without going back fifty years for that purpose. If necessity requires, the Silesian Merino affords the opportunity to grow fine wool and from the purest of blood.

The proposition referred to would be as absurd as to assume that because a cross of the Shorthorn on common cattle produces some very profitable stock, therefore it would improve the Shorthorn to make a cross with the native. PORT HURON, July 26, '83.

THE DAIRY.

The Falling off in Butter and Cheese Ex ports and Its Cause-Change in the Dairy Business.

The N. Y. Tribune calls attention to the fact that there has been a decided falling off in the exports of butter and cheese from the United States within the last 12 or 15 months. Prior to 1860 most of the butter and cheese made in this country was the product of individual farmers. and the consumption was confined almost exclusively to the home market: but with the starting of the factory and creamery systems the production became so great that dealers were compelled to look abroad for consumers. A few ventures in the English market met with such warm reception that there immediately sprang up a large trade with that country. Soon the great mass of American cheese found its way to England and the cheese-eating districts of Continental Europe. In round numbers, the exports of butter for the year ending May 1, 1880, were 32,000,000 pounds, For the year ending May 1 1883, they were nine million pounds, nearly seventy-five per cent less. In cheese for the same dates the exports fell from 112,000,000 to 86,000,000 pounds. The following tabulated statement shows the exports for recent years from the port of New York:

CHEESE. May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880... May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1881... May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882... May 1, 1882, to May 1, 1883...

Benjamin Urner, who compiled statistics for the New York Merchantile Exchange, in accounting for this market falling off, said that for the last ten years England and the dairy districts generally of the Continent had suffered from bad crops. They were unable to supply the home demand, and the poverty of the people compelled them to substitute on their own tables cheap cheese for highpriced meat. "Oleo," exported under the name of oil, in the last two years had supplanted the lower grades of butter that formed the class of goods usually exported. No account of the amount of oleo" exported has been kept. Year before last speculators entered the market and bought up and held the great bulk of dairy goods. They made money and last year they tried it again and failed, great quantities of but-

English had very thorough systems of analyzing goods, and dealers there were very quick to detect imitation or adultera-

"Are we becoming greater consumers in this country?" asked the reporter.

"There you touch the key of the situation. The above causes have had a material effect upon the decline in our exports, and while there are no exact statistics kept of the amount of our production, yet it is well known to the trade that there has been an increase rather than a decrease in our make both of butter and cheese, while it is true that there has been a large divergence of ex- present, and a big fight for first honors ports in cheese from this port through Canada and by the St. Lawrence to Europe. Yet the fact of an increase in production and a falling-off in exports proves conclusively a great increase in found in attendance, consisting of farmhome consumption. We are rapidly becoming a cheese-cating people, while we of leisure and editors-two of the latter, always were the greatest butter-eating nation on the globe.'

As to the amount of butter and cheese made in the country, the census of 1879 put in an appearance were the Minneapogives the following figures:

Butter made on the farm, 777,250,287 pounds; made in factories, 294,491,784 Minneapolis agents were under the compounds; cheese made on the farm, 27,272, mand of Mr. W. R. Roberts, the State 480 pounds; made in factories, 215,885,361 pounds, of which 171,750,495 pounds was whose white plug hat showed in front made in the factories devoted exclusively wherever the fight was hottest. He was to cheese making. According to the census of 1870 the total butter product was 514,092,683 pounds, almost all made on the farm, the total cheese product 162,-927,382 pounds, of which 33 per cent. only was made in factories, over four times as much cheese being then made on the farm as now. It is apparent, from these figures, that the dairy business is fast being transferred from the farm to the factory, to the increased profit of the farmer and the great relief of the farm-

In conjunction with the growth of the butter and cheese products it is important to notice the increase in the number of milch cows, which, in 1850, numbered 6, 385,094, and in 1880, 12,443,120, and for He knew his order was good, but he this increase in the source of raw material saw that if Mr. Sutherland wanted th of less than 100 per cent we have an in- Minneapolis, it would be bad policy for considerably over that in butter, but less in cheese. In other words, the steady improvement in our dairy stock makes the

much again as her predecessor in 1850. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENNT.

Messrs, Wm. Ball of Hamburg, and W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, to Sell Large Drafts from their Shorthorn Herds.

Messrs. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Living ston County, and Will. E. Boyden of Delhi Mills, Washtenaw County, have decided to have a joint sale of Shorthorns. The place selected at which to hold the sale is the grounds of the Central Michigan Fair Association at Lansing, and the time is Thurs' day afternoon of the Fair week. The animals to be sold are some of the best bred in the State, and the Kirkleavington, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Pomonas, and other well known families will be represented. Individually the animals to be offered are as good as any in these herds, chosen from some of the best berds in Kentucky and Illinois. or bred from that stock. It will not be a sale of the tail ends of the herds, as these have been thoroughly weeded out, but the offerings will consist of a few head of each family represented in each herd. It will, therefore, be a division of these herds, not selections of animals not wanted. Messes. Ball and Boyden have recently

made some heavy purchases of Shorthorns, from the best herds in the country, and some of these animals are also to be offered. They were selected with great care and for their merits individually as well as for their breeding. The catalogues for this sale will be ready for distribution in a few days. Mr. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., will officiate as auctioneer, and everything be done to make this sale an event in the history of Shorthorns in Michigan.

ter being sold for grease when it came butter to turn white, just as impure salt chine by the dynamometer, as Mr. Suth-

THE SHIPMENT OF SHEEP TO out of storage last fall. The adulteration having lime in it, and consequently erland had evidently been much impress- tionately enhanced. But this dream, of butter and cheese in this country, ac- chleride of lime, would also do. If the ed by the work of the McCormack, which wherever it was cherished, has thus far cording to Mr. Urner, had not materially cloths are washed and thoroughly he had handled for the first time. Mr. been doomed to disappointment. At first, injured the demand for export. The rinsed from soap, and the salt used is Carr decided to accept the test of the low quotations were set down to the pure, there will be no change in the butter which comes in contact with them.

THE BATTLE OF THE HAR-VESTERS

How the McCormack and the Minneapolis Machines Did Battle for Supremacy Last

On Friday of last week, while in Romeo, we were invited to attend a trial of harvesters that was to take place on the farm of Mr. Noah Sutherland, about two miles south of that place. It was rumored that three or four machines would be would result. Only two, however, put in an appearance, but we had the big fight all the same. On arriving at Mr. Sutherland's place, quite a party was ers, agents for machines, experts, citizens the FARMER man and Mr. F. Buzzel of the Romeo Democrat, putting in an appearance. The two harvesters that did lis and the McCormack, and each had a number of agents on the ground. The agent, a shrewd, active, clever fellow ably supported by Mr. Woodard and a full corps of assistants. The McCormack men were headed by the genial traveling agent, Mr. Charles Carr, and with him were Mr. George Graham, and Mr. Moorhouse, one of the firm of Moorhouse & Fillingham, hardware dealers of Romeo. Quite a time was spent in arranging preliminaries, and during the animated talk it leaked out that Mr. Sutherland had signed an order for each of the machines. This created a flutter of excitement, for of course it was known he did not want

two, and how the matter could be ar-

ranged was a problem. Mr. Moorhouse,

who took the order for the McCormack

machine, was "struck amidshins."

crease in the aggregate of manufactured him, as a business man who was located in products of more than 150 per cent, being that territory, to enforce his contract. Mr. Carr asked to see the order for the Minneapolis machine, producing his own. Both orders were straight and clear, the milch cow of 1880 worth at least half as McCormack having been given first, and Mr. Sutherland was called upon for as explanation. He said that when he signed the order for the Minneapolis he was told that he could take the machine, test it neapolis did good work, he had looked depreciation that as a matter of protecalong with any other, and if it did not do as good or better work, he could return it. That was the only understanding upon which he could have been induced to sign the second order. The agent who had secured the order denied this, however, and as the contract said nothing about it, of course in law the sale was absolute. Mr. Carr then proposed to Mr. Roberts that both contracts should be destroyed, the machines tested on their merits, and Mr. Sutherland allowed to make his choice be tween the two. As the price of the Minneapolis was \$25 lower than the McCormack, this would give that machine a decided advantage to begin with. This prop osition was finally refused by Mr. Roberts, on the ground that he did not wish to interfere with his agents. At this point it looked like a failure so far as a test of the merits of the two machines was concerned; but Mr. Carr, who had his mind made up for a trial, turned to Mr. Suther land and said: "Now, Mr. Sutherland, vou are going to have whichever machine you like best. We will go on with this trial and if you like the Minneapolis best, well and good; but if you like the McCormack, you

> so far as that contract is concerned." This put an end to the talk, the Minne apolis was oiled, three horses hitched to it, and with Mr. Sutherland as driver, the trial began.

> shall have it, and the McCormack Com-

pany will stand between you and all harm

The field was a capital one to test the good qualities of a machine. It had some hills in it, with a gully between two of them that the recent rains had left with THE Dairy says: "The cause of print considerable water and more mud. The butter turning white bj lying in a cloth straw was lodged and tangled, some nearly (not laying-butter never lays), is said by flat on the ground. As the machine started, an authority (?) to be 'the effect of the the crowd followed it around, and while acids used in bleaching cloth; also that it the horses had sharp pulling, the machine may be avoided by the use of the thinnest | certainly did good work. Two rounds make of muslin or cheese cloth.' This were made, and then the horses were unexplanation will be very unsatisfactory to hitched and the McCormack brought in the dairyman who is troubled with his and started. Away it went down the field. print butter. Acids are not used in and the way it cleared the ground, taking bleaching. The agent made use of lodged grain and everything, bound and in bleaching cloth is chlorine gas dropped the bundles, gave its admirers in combination with lime, and the the greatest delight. Again we went thinnest muslin is bleached in the around the field, this time in company same way as thicker goods. It is also with Mr. James Reed and a bright young necessary to remove all traces of the fellow, a son of Mr. Adam Mackie. Both chlorine as soon as the goods are bleached, of them were enthusiastic over the man to save the fiber from being destroyed by ner in which the McCormack did its work. the chlorine, which is remarkably cor- After the circuit had been made, more rosive in its effects. So that this explana- talk took place. Mr. Roberts claimed that tion is none at all. But white goods are, the Minneapolis was the lightest draft, like everything else, adulterated with and Mr. Carr emphatically denied paste and white clay, or terra alba, and the assertion. Mr. Roberts finally the alkaline effect of the clay would cause demanded a test of the draft of each ma-

dynamometer, and arrangements were at quality of the produce, which in many once made for that purpose. Twelve cases was almost totally unfit for man field, at about equal distances apart, and the sheep themselves. It was said, "When

performed. McCormack first, and Mr. Moorhouse value of wool at the beginning of the seamounted the seat. Mr. Brabb, a well son was about 50s 9td per tod, which known farmer in the neighborhood, was would give £13,959,614 for 5,500,000 tods, selected to call the drafts, and the FARM- whereas the same quantity at the present ER man was compelled to follow the machines and see that each was driven so as or a decrease in value of the year's preto cut the full width of their platforms. As duction of no less than £7,855,187, which each bundle was reached, the drafts were is equal to a decline of about sixty-two and called, and then the sum told of the twelve a half per cent. That is to say, the sheep drafts added together. The test resulted farmers of England alone, have during as follows:

or an average draft of 1,020 5-6 lbs. McCormack, twelve points, 9,100 lbs.,

or an average draft of 7581 lbs. When the figures were announced, and Mr. Sutherland then said he had decided to take the McCormack. He said hard as when pulling the Minneapolis. said he should pay for it all the same, strode out of the field, and the fight was

After the crowd had dispersed, we talkand as to his opinions of the two harvesters. He is a young man who that when he signed an orexpress understanding that he should test it with any machine he pleased before accepting it, that he really had a strong prejudice in its favor, as he seen it work, and knew nothing of the McCormack. But when he started to drive the McCormack he at once saw how much lighter hands and all his strength. While he thought, as he always had, that the Minover the ground which each machine had passed over, and certainly thought the McCormack had done the best work, especially where the straw was lodged and twisted.

Mr. Carr then came along, and in pres ence of a number of witnesses, assured Mr. Sutherland that the trouble with the Min neapolis people should never cost him its limit, and that the tide was about to a cent, and with a hearty good-bye to turn. A very slight rise has been exper-Mr Sutherland we drove back to Romeo. the Democrat man keeping the party live ly. If you want lots of fun, go to a trial and "leaps and bounds" are not yet to be of harvesters. It is better than a circus.

WOOL.

(From Wool and Textile Fabrics.) Whatever may be the truth of an aph-

orism usually applied to leather, it would

not be inopportune at the present mo-

ment, under the singular and unique comlike wool." The produce of wool in England is about five and a half million tods per annum, and this year the value of the improvement or any great rise in the price During this period there has been a great ment. Prices are undoubtedly remarkaits baneful force terribly increased by the wisdom of extensive speculative transacremarkable circumstance that, side by tions, that is a matter of great uncertainty side with the falling off in the quantity and doubt, and in the judgment of many produced, there has occurred a still more not to be entered into until some further fall so great as not to be equalled in the present generation, if even within the nemory of men now living. The decrease in the production may, to a great extent, be due to bad management, and to the want of proper care of flocks; but still, the greatest factor has been undoubtedly wet and unfavorable weather, by advices from the wretchedly wet character of the seasons, which not only caused a scarcity of this month, three heifers and one bull, all sired grass foods, but the herbage was also rendered unnutritious, the green food being little better than transformed water Where dry and expensive foods could not, by the pressure of circumstances, be given to sheep, the animals developed poorness of blood which induced frightful activity on the part of liver fluke, which parasitic affection carried off thousands of animals. This wholesale rotting of sheep led the agricultural mind into a process of reasoning with which some are Young Mary cow Larkle by Conquest 32054; favorable season-namely, that if the har- Challenger 324, running to imp. Young Mary of what little is secured will be propor- Rose of Sharon bull Duke of Crow Farm 38382.

bundles were stood on end down the ufacture into fabrics, being as rotten as a man selected to call out the draft as the good wool is produced, good prices will machines were opposite each bundle. return," but good wool, in fact wool of This gave twelve tests. Mr. Carr sug- exceptional excellence, has been produced gested that as Mr. Sutherland was the for at least two seasons, but high prices party most interested he be allowed to have not yet returned. Indeed, so far drive each machine. Mr. Roberts object- from this being the case, prices have sunk ed to this. He said he alone should drive lower than ever. It comes to pass that the Minneapolis, or there would be no taking the average production of wool in test, and drive it he did as well as that England at 5,500,000 tods per annum, the part of the business could possibly be difference in value at the present moment to what it was ten years ago is The dynamometer was attached to the something enormous. Ten years ago the moment would be worth only £6,104,427, the last ten years lost an enormous and Minneapolis, twelve points, 12,250 lbs., gradually augmenting yearly sum, the loss for this year alone, as shown above, being no less than £7,855,187. It is this loss of more than seven-and three quarter millions of money in the value of wool prothere was a shout for the McCormack, duce, that, combined with losses from other causes, has caused the depression to be so frightfully severe, and has withhe had arrived at that conclusion while drawn so many hundreds of farms from the driving in the first test, because he saw hands of tenants and thrown them into his horses did not have to labor nearly as those of the landlords. We must not, however, overlook the fact that changes He then gave Mr. Roberts notice that he in fashion have had a great deal if not all did not want his machine, but Mr. R. to do with this state of affairs, and that the fabrics at present in vogue are not suitable for the consumption of English wool as a whole; nor have the agricultural classess been alone in their losses; ed with Mr. Sutherland about the test, while the needy and hard-pressed growers have been compelled to sell their wools at whatever they would fetch, speaks very frankly, and he said the well-to-do have been no better off, for, although they have been holding der for the Minneapolis, it was with the over from year to year, it has only been to see wool worth less and less each year, thus adding loss to loss. If many of those well-to-do sheep farmers were to realize at the price current at the present moment, it is safe to say that the loss would be enormous, and something hitherto almost unknown. But they are by its draft was by the ease with which his no means alone. Large consumers at horses drew it; that in tilting the platform Bradford and elsewhere, finding wools calling for \$250, the Minneapolis for \$225. he could easily do it with one hand, while declining, had bought freely until stocks great as was the yearly loss in the matter of interest, so serious was the matter of tion they were obliged to hold on all the

> ienced from the lowest point, but there are no signs of any rapid rise in values, recorded. "'Tis an unhealthy price," is the expression often on the lips of buyers and consumers; and although many would be glad to find wool averaging Isver lb, as a more healthy price, even this does not seem probable in the immediate future Colonial supplies are plentiful; the present fashions favor them: they don't suit English wools; and, although the latter are bination of circumstances at work in the produced in much less quantities, it seems wool market, to say-"There is nothing clear that until there is a change in the kind of fabrics at present in demand there is little or no hope of any very great wool at the opening of the season was of the raw English produce. Whether about 22s 28d per tod, whereas, in 1878- under the circumstances wool ought to exactly ten years ago-it was at the open- be held, is a matter upon which it is diffiing of the season about 50s 91d per tod cult to form anything like a correct judgdecimation of flocks, which has proved a bly low, and wool is favorable, as far as most serious loss; but this loss has had quality goes, for holding; but as to the remarkable fall in the price of wool-a indications than have yet appeared have been given of a decided change in the existing conditions.

longer. As yet no relief has come; the

depression and the remarkably low values

still continue, and they will have to hold

length turn in their favor. At the pres-

ent moment the circumstances would

seem to indicate that the ebb had reached

on still in the hope that the tide will at

Stock Notes.

JUDGE MARSTON, in a note received from him the other day, says: "Notwithstanding the my farm, four Jersey calves have been dropped by Farmer's Son. As the dam of this bull calf s my prize cow imported Rose of Orangethus combining the blood of Regina and Farmer's Glory-I shall keep him in service, and will name him Regina's Glory of Riverside None of the above calves are for sale."

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, has sold to Mr. John McKay, of Romeo, Macomb County, the finely bred Young Phillis cow Lota 3d, by Treble Mazurka 25045, out of Lota by Tremlow 13060. Lotus by Muscaroon 7057, tracing to wont to solace themselves during an un- Elsie by Dick Taylor 5508; Sally Moore by Imp. vest is bad and well-nigh fails, the prices by Jupiter (2170), and her helfer calf by the

Cold Storage and High Butter.

Some people in Vermont who do not make butter send to Boston for that article, and experience no trouble in obtaining the best. Vermont is eminently a dairy State, but, paradoxical as it may seem, good butter makers in Vermont often have no butter. It is not an uncommon thing for a dairy family to send to "the store" for butter. This state of things is one of the curiosities of the market, but not less curious than it is for the shoemaker to be almost shoeless.

Cold storage, in the large commercial cities, has become an important and influential factor in some kinds of business, notably in the storage of fresh meats, butter, poultry and fruits, for the purpose of holding the same for future use. Cold storage, in some respects, is another name for higher prices. As applied to meats, poultry and fruits the system is well enough; it is what consumers desire; but as applied to the storage of butter, the process presents several phases. If the originators of the process of preserving perishable food by artificial means had in view the mere primary object, they have "builded better than they knew."

An outgrowth of the cold storage of butter is the tendency of accumulation for higher prices. At one time, during the past twelve months, some ten thousand packages of the best Vermont butter were locked up in one of the cold storage houses in Boston for the purpose of forcing up prices. The housekeeper was compelled to pay forty-eight cents per pound for an article that cost twentythree cents at St. Albans; and Vermont consumers, perhaps some of those who made the butter in question, had to pay as high as fifty and sixty cents per pound right at home. How much money did those butter-makers net provided they bought sixty cent butter in considerable quantity? The principal butter-buyers have agents who scour the State, and, representing that the article is likely to become a drug in the market, and that "if you want to get anything for your butter you had better sell now," succeed in sending into the cold storage houses, at the distributing points, about all the available good butter in the country. Were it not for the preservative advantages of cold storage, this species of a "corner" in one of the most necessary articles of food would be avoided. Hence cold storage makes high prices possible. Prices of butter at the head centres of

the trade in Vermont, at present are low, but good butter is going into cold storage here and prices are steady and stronger. Butter dealers here say that the article is "going to boom right along," and cold storage is no doubt the factor behind the "boom," for without this it would be difficult to concentrate any large quantities of the article for a considerable period. The locking up of butter by the cold storage process, however, has its risks, as some dealers know by a sad experience. Speculators cannot control the weather nor change the laws of trade.

The butter-makers of Vermont, how ever, are beginning to understand the mysteries of cold storage. Some of them, especially those who can afford to hold their stock and have facilities for storing it, are now di-posed to hold on for better prices; and especially so is this in view of bathing in tepid water with friction after for twenty cents per pound, unwashed," the feeling among the farmers there in | ing with hot water has proved efficacious. favor of a stand for higher prices for but | Cathartics should always be given when ter, is not to be wondered at. A few the swelling is obdurate, and frequent months hence they may read in the daily and thorough milking in all cases, and a papers that "Vermont June butter which spare diet allowed. Rubbing the bag freone cents per pound, is now selling on a oil of turpentine diluted with linseed oil good market at thirty-five and forty to a strength that will not be injurious, or cents"—thanks to cold storage, which anointing with iodine salve, are valuable made it possible to keep down the price aids, and are often all that need be done. at St. Albans and send it up in the Boston | The daily use of a little saltpeter adminmarket. If there were no cold storage of butter, butter would sell at a more unilis recommended by some high authorities form price and at fair rates the year round.

Wasteful Destruction of Calves.

Thinking men are much concerned over the continued habit of destroying large zette writes: "So much has been said in They realize fully the difficulty of persuading the dairy farmer that it would may prevent some from reading the little be wiser to save at least the female calves, I have to say upon this subject. An exfor the former who can readily sell every | perience of many years in breeding justiounce of milk at a profit will not readily fies the opinion I hold upon this question, bother with raising calves. Very natur- that the red, white, and roan are colors ally he asks, "Why should I feed twenty | naturally belonging to the race, and that dollars worth of milk to raise a fifteen there is neither merit nor demerit in dollar calf?" and it is not easy to show either, but are simply matters of taste. why, for dairymen can buy milch cows For my own part, I have my decided when they need fresh ones, feed them preference for the rich roan, which is not well and fatten quickly when the flow of found in any other breed, but is clearly milk shall have fallen below a profitable and distinctly found in the purely bred point, and sell to the butcher for enough, as well as in the grades of this grand race

when milch cows cannot be bought in the shambles, while many valuable anithis way, he will reply that when milch mals of light colors have been sacrificed cows become scarce and hard to buy, to this craze, entertained mostly by young then milk will become scarce, and easy to or very inexperienced breeders. The sell at higher prices than are now current. English breeders have not given way to The profits of the dairyman will thus be this prejudice, as, I regret to say, some affected comparatively little by any have done in this country, but adhere to change which may thus come in the sup- their favorite color, largely of roan and ply of cows. In this case, as in many white, judging by the exhibits last year others, the unwise policy of destroying at their three largest fairs, when seventythe young heifers, will in the end serve | six prizes were awarded in the Shorthorn to increase the cost of living. Every one classes, forty-six of which went to roan, who uses milk or butter will have to pay a part of the penalty for slaughtering these thousands of young calves, each of which, if brought to maturity, might produce in the natural course of her life food come this prejudice and be of general amounting to many times her own weight and value. Killed at the age of six or eight weeks, she will yield at best a few

pounds only of not very nutritious food. Just how a reform may be brought

wants of the rapidly increasing population, and that beef, and milk, and butter, must raise in value year by year, so that a a few years hence each cow will become much more profitable than she would be now, but he will probably continue to sell the young stock to the butcher as soon as it shall have become old enough to kill for food .- Chicago Tribune.

Hop Growing.

For weeks during the early months of each year loads of hop-poles follow each other, all day long, from the depot, through the streets, out upon the farms. A few weeks later thousands of laborers commence at early morning and work through the day, until the sun leaves the country behind, grubbing hops and pruning the roots. Poles are set; the vine is just starting out from the ground; a little while later, and the yards swarm with women twining the vines around the poles and tying them in place. The drag removes weeds, the plow turns over the soil and the hoe covers the roots with a little earth, and the hops are well on their way. Twice, at intervals of a few weeks. the plow and the hoe are introduced into the fields, and twice also the hops are tied, the second time when the vines are way up the poles and are branching on all sides. Two vines generally, not more than three in any case, are trained up the pole. The others are cut off, and the lower branches of the chosen two or three are clipped to within an inch or two of the main stalks. The hills are placed six feet apart and two poles are set in each hill. This is the process of hop culture. No other crop shows neglect or incom-

etent cultivation so quickly as the hop. No other crop is so difficult of successful cultivation. An undulating country, or higher altitude than the ordinary surface is requisite. An alluvial soil, high and dry, is another essential qualification for profitable raising and production. Low ground invites mold and rot. There the hop aphis, or louse, and innumerable bugs and insects feed fat upon the hop to its destruction. The aphis is, however, ubiquitous, and is a source of trouble and anxiety to every grower.

The root of the hop, too, is set upon by worms peculiar to the hop, which often eat through the vine after it is well up the pole. Again, and later in the course of development, rust is apt to settle upon the the recently budded hops, making it necessary to pick them many times before they are ripe. Constant attention from spring until fall, killing insects, overcom ing the work of worms, bugs and insects avoiding mold and rust, is required.

Prof. Arnold, a noted dairy writer, has the following to say in regard to garget, in a contribution to the N. Y. Tribune: The foundation for a great many case

of garget is laid in the fall or winter when cows are being dried off, by going too long without thoroughly milking out the bag. The long detention of milk produces swelling and inflammation, which linger till the bag begins to enarge preparatory to another birth, and the consequence is an extraordinary hardness and swelling, accompanied with inflammation and soreness that keep up for a long while, and often prove the ruin of a part or the whole of the udder. Garget is generally curable, but not always. In mild cases the treatment may be frequent the depression in the wool trade. With each bathing. In severe cases the water "low prices for butter, and wool selling used had better be as hot as the animal can endure. When very severe, fomentwas bought at an average price of twenty- quently with some penetrating oil, like istered in the water drank or in the feed and has proved useful.

Color of Shorthorns. A correspondent of the Breeders' Gabreed of cattle that the heading above or very nearly enough, to pay for a fresh of cattle. The clanor for red Shorthorns has kept large numbers of bulls in the If he realizes that the time will come shed that should have been consigned to ten to whites, fourteen to red-and-white, and six to reds. Would not a little more firmness on the part of Shorthorn breed ers in standing by their colors soon over-

henefit to the country?"

Cutting Oats. Usually oats cripple down about as soon as they are ripe, and large portions about in this matter does not appear. The of the crop are wasted by the heads falldairyman can scarcely be expected to feed | ing below the sickle of the reaper. They a calf milk worth more than the calf will should be cut earlier than is the usual be worth when weaned, even though he practice. Where there are wheat and may fully realize that there is here in the oats on the same farm, they are both west a strong demand for all thrifty ready at the same time, and the practice calves, at prices which cause such animals is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed to be brought hundreds of miles from the by rains the oats are generally dead ripe east. He may believe that the supply of and badly crippled before harvested. As

green, is better than hay when cut dead wheat when just out of the milk or in the dough state. Cut in this condition, waiting every morning until the dew is off, and binding in small bundles, and shocking so the air can pass through the shock, the oats will be heavy, sweet and nutritious and the straw equal to the ordinary. But you need not go to this trouble if after all of the toil and expense of raising the crop, you are so stupid as to stack the oats, so that the straw after it settles inclines inward instead of out. Very many farmers would save great expense and a world of trouble if they would let their oats rot down in the field without cutting. And if any one at threshing time this year finds the water has run to the center of the stack and down through it, he can set it down for a fact that he is not fit for a farmer, and better quit and go at something that requires no judgment or gumption. It makes no difference how rough

squatty, or ill-shaped a stack is, if only the bundles are so laid that the straw inclines out, it will be safe in months of rain. There is a noble crop of oats rapidly approaching harvest, and we bespeak for it an intelligent care, both in time of cutting and in stacking. The oat meal mills find it very difficult to obtain oats which are perfectly sweet. A dozen moldy bundles in a stack, if carelessly run through the machine, ruins the whole lot for making oat meal .- Iowa Register.

Cause of Rust in Wheat.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after stating that the yields of the wheat fields of Western New York will be seriously diminished by rust, and that it is worse on low, mucky soils deficient in minerals, says: "To some extent, I bed did the same with the cows possessing yellow lieve that mineral fertilizers are a specific against rust. It is not clear to me just milk in color to correspond with the color of why this should be. I remember well lack of color in their skins, yet the cream yield that where stumps have been burned out, the straw of any grain following will be bright and the grain plump. The question has suggested itself to me whether the potash getting into the circulating sap may not obstruct its flow and thus pre vent the flushing of all the tender new growth with more sap than the plant can properly make available? There is unloubtedly an excess of sap taken into the circulation during warm, wet weather. The fact that barnyard manures increase rust while mineral fertilizers decrease it, shows that there is a lack of something in the sap of some kinds of plants that is not found in others. Ashes and salt are both said by practical farmers to have the effect of making the straw of grain bright. Yet both attract moisture, which it might be supposed would increase the evil. Gypsum also attracts moisture, and to this fact is popularly ascribed its reputed tendency to increase rust. The practical question is why moisture attracted to the plant by these fertilizers should produce such different effects, I do not attempt bred poultry on a large scale—whether it to answer this farther than to suggest the theory mentioned above. "Rust in grain and blight in the pear

are both apparently caused by excess of heat and moisture, making a too sudden flow of sap, which cannot be properly elaborated. Mineral manures have been of all persons concerned, for much more recommended for pear blight. Is it not possible that these mineral fertilizers may be just enough soluble to be taken up by the roots of the tree and may yet prevent its being taken up more rapidly than the leaves can receive it?"

Corn-Fodder.

Mr. J. C. Vaughan in his excellent Corn for many more than that number in a Manual has this to say about corn-fodder: single house is apt to cause sickness and When the farmer has stored up the ears disease, ere long, among them. Small of corn in his bins, he has laid by only flocks like that can be given greater at two-thirds of the feeding value of his tention than larger ones, and the first apcrop. The stalks that bore his corn hold proach of disorder can be seen readily other third. Yes, the stalks or corn. and promptly checked, while there is less fodder as it is called is worth near y or danger of great loss when thus kept in quite one-half the grain for feeding stock. small flocks, as the trouble can usually be Governor Boutwell estimates the value of confined to the flock in which it is started, his fodder at one half the value of his by proper and prompt sanitary measures hay; that is, if hay sold at twenty dollars, fodder was worth ten dollars, and for every ton of fodder used he sold one ton of hav. Dr. Sturtevant estimates his fodder at six-tenths the value of his have that is, when he sold his hay at twentytwo dollars, his corn-fodder brought him in cash thirteen dollars and twenty cents numbers of calves in the dairy districts. reference to colors of this pre-eminent a ton. Yet so many farmers ignorant of its true value regard it only as a necessary evil and waste it or even burn it. it should be cared for at husking time with as much certainty as the grain. The few who have large barns and only moderate fields of corn, can stow it away loosely in their barns, but this method is not generally feasible. To handle it easily, bind it near the middle into small compact bundles, tying with rye straw or tarred twine. After a dozen or so are tied, set them up carefully in shocks. As soon as possible after husking, carry them under sheds or into barns, or have them ricked or stacked convenient to barn or cattle-yards. The great essential is to keep them from being washed and bleached by the rains. By exposure, the carbo-hydrates, the nutritious parts, are changed to fibre. Dr. Lawes is authority for the statement that dried fodder loses nothing but the water in the drying. Therefore its value is equal to that of green fodder, and it can be restored to its original condition by soaking

Agricultural Items.

BEANS should never be cultivated while the leaves are wet, and not at all after blossoming as the dirt causes rust of the leaves and will in jure the crop.

T. B. TERRY estimates the loss to the farmers of the State of Kansas alone from exposure of farming tools to the weather when not use at \$5,000,000 annually.

W. S. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, does not believe ensilage will prove a profitable food for stock in the States, nor for animals in transit.

THE homoepathic remedy, nux vomica, is not recommended as a remedy for cholera in fowls. It is given in the form of pellets, or a very small quantity dropped into the feed.

SALT the sheep regularly. It will tend to

cows in this country is much below the oat straw, if cut and cured when a little prevent wholesale losses. Salt acts as a condiment, and is no doubt an appetizer; but it also sing enemy. ripe, it is better to cut the oats before the does something more in quickening the action of the internal organic system, and preventing the generation of internal parasites.

> Southern Industries gives this good advice to armers: "Stock your farm to the fullest extent with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; raise all the feed possible, and you have put your coarse grain, fodder and straw to the best use possible in increasing the profits of the farm.'

> THE New England Farmer says: "After a ield is newly seeded with blue grass, it should be allowed to go to seed once or twice, or until a thick turf is produced, but never afterwards, as producing seed diminishes vitality. If dry veather stops growth, the grass is still very nourishing, and is eaten greedily by animals till the rains come to drench and rot it."

> AT a late meeting of the Oxford (Ohio) Farmers' Club, reported in our namesake of the Buckeye State, Rev. Mr. Langstroth exhibited some silk worm cocoons produced from feeding on osage orange plants. His trial in rearing from osage orange is not a success; as the leaves grow older the worms begin to languish and fail to weave the cocoon, but begin to shrivel and die.

THE Germantown Telegraph says that in removing hay from the field, that portion known as rakings should be allowed to remain, for two reasons-one is that it will not pay for gathering it up; the other, that it does pay, and twice over, in being scattered over the field and act ing as a mulch to the exposed roots of the stubble. These rakings keep the roots cool and moist, and will add largely to next year's yield of timothy or orchard grass, as the case may be.

Ix regard to yellow-skinned Jerseys, the American Dairyman says: "We remember once taking part in a test of about thirty. Jerseys belonging to Mr. Churchman, of Indianap olis. Ind. We selected all the nale skinned cows and tested their cream yield, and then skins, and while these cows uniformly gave was so nearly equal that there was no practical advantage on either side. In other words, so far as butter yield is concerned, the color of the skin is probably of no value whatever as a criterion.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their com plaint a very stubborn fact, until they com mence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst



Poultry on a Large Scale. The following advice is given in the

Poultry Monthly.

"There are many persons of moderate means who have had perhaps some little experience with breeding poultry, and who get to wondering if it will pay to will pay to embark in the breeding of poultry for market purposes as a business, and if it is good policy to give up a fair paying clerkship, or small business, to engage in it. Such questions are very difficult to determine to the satisfaction really depends upon the person than on the business in nearly every department of human industry, and where one person may make a success another one may fail, though having started with equally as good chances of success. Poultry, to be successful on a large scale, must be kept in small colonies of about fifty birds each

"When the breeder is not too far away from large retail markets, and especially where the breeder can market them him self, thus saving commission, freight and loss, it pays best to keep and breed poultry for the eggs they produce, as eggs known to be strictly fresh are always in good demand at quite an increase in price over that received for the ordinary 'store' eggs. Such breeds as the white and brown Leghorns, and birds bred from them, either pure bred, cross-bred or grade, as a basis, are first-class egg-producers; while a Game cock is also valuable to good common hens, producing, as a rule, vigorous, active pullets, which are invariably good layers. Those who who wish to raise poultry principally for the flesh, should raise the Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, or some of the Cochin breeds-the first two named, how ever, being generally favorites in this respect, and also combining good laving qualities under favorable circumstances Those who cannot or will not give the poultry regular or constant attention. shelter them properly, supply proper food in liberal quantities and at frequent and regular intervals, and pay a strict attention to cleanliness and thoroughness in all the details of the management, need not expect even to succeed, not even to consider the question of loss or profits, for success and profit here means work, work, work,"

Poultry Mites and Lice.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman savs:

"There are two distinct varieties, or rather two separate stages of existence, of the minute but troublesome mites that infest and inhabit the houses and roosts At this time of the year they are in full perfection, and multiply rapidly. There are also two distinct species of lice that live on the bodies of the fowls, remaining and increasing there. One inhabits the head, and the other lives on other portions of the body, and when at rest are found in clusters just above and below the vent. Fowls that are in good health and condition seldom carry many of these parasites, for if they could not rid themselves in some manner, they would soon be overrun. Nature implanted the instinct of wallowing in dry earth as the

sing enemy.

"The mites never remain on the bodies of the fowls, but feed on their blood at night. This, although weakening, does not appear materially to injure them until the moulting season comes. Then they draw the strength from the fowls. This is the most delicate period in the whole existence of a fowl, which many never recover from. The appetite fails all at once, and at a time most requiring the stimulus of food. Valuable fowls need much care and nursing through this stage, and without it they either die or become worthless. "The two mites that live in the houses

are a soft kind and a hard kind, or those that appear to have a shell and those that do not. The soft sort at this time of the year may be found in large clusters on the under side of the perches, and look like dark masses of blood. Crush them and they are found to be filled with blood. In this state they are tender and easily destroyed. A thick coat of hot limewash will destroy them, while when advanced to the stage when they have shells, they are not quite so easily gotten rid of. When arrived at that stage, they swarm all over the house, and completely fill it, living upon the droppings alone. They hibernate in the winter, and are ready to crawl out again when warm weather approaches.

There is no remedy as thorough as lime in these cases, and I use it slaked, either wet or dry. Wood ashes are a good article, but not so searching. Now is the season to destroy these mites, while they are in a soft state. It should be done before they scatter and fill the whole building They are easy to come at now, for they are confined to the perches. A month or two later they will have spread all over, filling every crack and crevice in walls and in the floor. Thus they will live for years. Nothing will route them but frequent strong doses of lime. When applying the lime, remove the perches from the building to some distance. Do the work thoroughly, and give a good coat on each end. Apply the lime to every place where there is any harbor for the nuis-

MONTEZUMA, Cayuga Co., N. Y., April, 1882. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents-I feel it my duty to let you know how much I have been benefited by the use of Rheumatic Syrup within the last three weeks. I have been a great sufferer for the last six years-much of the time my limbs and hands were so swollen that I was unable to help my self or move without help. I have used many external applications and liniments, which wer warranted to cure, and some of which did afford temporary relief, but the pain soon re turned, more acute and aggravating than before. I am fully convinced that, to effect a permanent and lasting cure for rheumatism the liver and kidneys must be regulated. This the Rheumatic Syrup has done for me, and now I am as well as ever, and am indebted to you for this invaluable remedy, which sure to have the largest sale of any medicine in the market, as soon as its merits are known I am truly yours,

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On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Loucorrhees, tregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

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Fruits and Vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle, based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size 11 feet long, 8 ft. high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3x4 ft each. Guaranteed capacity 100 bushels apples every 24 hours. Product not excelled by any other system. The only Evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450. Send for circulars and other information to jy17-4t

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FIELD FORCE PUMP, Cheapest and Best I in the world. Especially adapted to the spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Owosso, Mich.

Gem GARDEN Cultivator is the most complete machine in use. Send for illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago,

CATTLE PUMP! Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheapequals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO. Indianapolis, Ind

The World Watch Stationers Package is the fastest selling article it.

Fon, and a handsome piece of topes, each, Pen Holder to the fastest selling article it.

Fon, and a handsome piece of topes, each, Pen Holder to the fastest selling article 2 to the fastest selling article 2 to the fastest selling article 2 to the fastest selling are to the

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE. The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city

missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massach

Inisionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

MESSRS, J. C. AYER & Co., Gentiemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a nest unconfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSARAILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. Aiter a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood mediane ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two botties. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. Wilds."

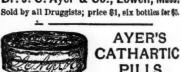
The above instance is but one of the many contantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or in poverished blood, and a weakened vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood,

stimulates the action of the stomach and bewels

and thereby enables the system to resist ando

come the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or orrupted blood and a low state of the system. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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Best Purgative Medicinecure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders. Sold everywhere. Always reliable.



Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Bair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. Hiscor & Co. N.Y. Soc. and \$1 sizes, at dealers is drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or house-hold duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lower principles. A Superlative Health and Strength Res

hold duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, buttuse Parker's Ginger Tonic If you have Consumption, Dyspessia, Rheumstam, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, atomach, bowels, blood or nerves Pai Kri's Guerra Tonic will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If the consumericant from page discinations. And no sest and surest toban cure two war.
If you are wasting away from rge, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Gingar Toxic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate.

It he, saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. CAUTION !-Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Ton composed of the best remedial agents in the workl, and sanit inflerent from preparations of ginger alone. Sond for circular Hisson & Co., N. Y. 80c. & \$1 sizes, at dealers in drogs. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE





All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low priced, physically drained and idea properly, can be cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, unine ters and the trees. The Medicines are considered to the constant of the c Endorsed by doctors, mini-ters and the press. The Med-ical Weekly says: The eld plan of treating Nervous De-bility, Physical Decay, dc. is wholly superseded by THE HARSTON BOLUS.

AMERICAN

To the Editor o

Allow me jog the mind those intere American Po on Septemb Michigan u these meetin and when sh never fails to is not impro in two year secured for o adicates a Wilder will many local h State will be

PROG Wednesday and 3 o'clock Thursday, 3 o'clock in Friday, 9 o'clock in t Rules of sp no person to same subjec sent. Wednesda ercises; app viz., on crede ficers, on rec award of me

President's on credentia for the next committees; fruits enume dicated by Secretary in lows: Small and apples. statements rebe received. morning sess on fruits ex continuation fruits, and Banquet.

list is alpha

Hon. P. J. Georgia Hor Prof. T. J University, of Prof. J. I Col. N. J. World, Misso Prof. J. H versity, on I Dr. W. G. Chas. A. Grower, on C Samuel Ha on the Effect Byron D. American A.
Josiah Ho Fruit Growe on Peach Cu

stigmas or th Hon. T. T State Hortic we best m Prof. C. V on Recent ad omology.
Dr. E. Le the New Yo ome things culture.

Prof. S. M

Secretary of

Prof. W. I

versity, on Plants; i. e.,

TH To the Editor o Will you, FARMER, giv

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Horticultural,

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SO-CIETY.

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LANSING, July 23, '83,

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Allow me through your paper, again to those interested in pomology, that the on September 12th, in Philadelphia. these meetings and sends a delegation, never fails to come off with honors. It reach of the insects. is not improbable that the next meeting, in two years from September, can be secured for our State. Everything now Wilder will doubtless be present. How many local horticultural societies of our State will be represented?

Truly yours, W. J. BEAL, Sec'y. PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

Hours of Meeting.

Wednesday, 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Thursday, 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Friday, 9 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Rules of speaking. Five minutes, and no person to speak more than twice on the same subject, without unanimous con-

Wednesday, 10 A. M. Introductory exercises; appointment of committees,— viz., on credentials, on nomination of officers, on record of fruits exhibited, on award of medal, on resolutions. 3 P. M. President's address; reports of committee on credentials and on nomination of of-ficers; election of officers; reception of ficers; election of officers; reception of treasurer's report; appointment of a place for the next meeting of the Society.

Thursday, 9 A. M. Reports of standing committees; discussion of the value of fruits enumerated in the catalogue, as indicated by stars, to be called by the Secretary in alphabetical order, as follows: Small fruits grapes, packets pears

lows: Small fruits, grapes, peaches, pears and apples. At the close of each division statements relative to new varieties will be received. 3 P. M. Continuation of morning session.

Friday, 9 a. M. Reports of committees on fruits exhibited; reception of essays; continuation of discussion on value of fruits, and resolutions. 3 P. M. Com-

pletion of business; adjournment. 6 P. M. Essays.

The following named gentlemen (the list is alphabetically arranged) will prepare papers:
Hon. P. J. Berckmans, president of the Georgia Horticultural Society.
Prof. T. J. Burrill, Illinois Industrial

Inversity, on Diseases of Plants.
Prof. J. L. Budd, Iowa Agricultural College, on Experimental Horticulture west of the Lakes.
Col. N. J. Colman, editor of the Rural

Col. N. J. Colman, editor of the Kurat World, Missouri, on Utilizing our Fruits. Prof. J. Henry Comstock, Cornell University, on Insects of the Orchard. Dr. W. G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany, Harvard University, on Uredinew (rusts and mildews). Chas. A. Green, editor of the Fruit

Grover, on Cerainties and uncertainties. Samuel Hape, Esq., Atlanta, Georgia, on the Effect of the Evening Sun on Fruit Byron D. Halstead, D. Sc., editor of the

American Agriculturist, on Fungi.
Josiah Hoopes, Esq., Ex-President of Fruit Growers' Society of Pennsylvania, Fruit Growers' Society of Pennsylvania, on Peach Culture in Pennsylvania. Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Ohio State University, on Dichogomy in Cultivated Plants; é. e., noting examples where the stamens of a flower mature before the stigmas or the stigmas before the stamens.
Hon. T. T. Lyon, P resident Michigan State Horticultural Society, on How can we best maintain a high standard of

quality in fruits, as against the tendencies J. C. Plumb, Esq., Milton, Wisconsin. Prof. C. V. Riley, U. S. Entomolo on Recent advances in Horticultural En-

br. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Director of Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Station, or the New York Experiment Station, on Some things the Station can do for Horti-

culture.

Prof. S. M. Tracy, Missouri University,
Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society. .

THE PINEAPPLE.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 20, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you or some of the readers of the PARMER, give a description of the pineap-A SUBSCRIBER.

The Pineapple (Anassa sativa) is a biennial plant, growing in tropical countries. The plant has a stem from two to three feet high, from which branches long, elender leaves, covered with small spines. The leaves form a cluster around the stem, and on the stem is produced the fruit. It is a singular plant, from the fact that it rarely produces seeds in a cultivated state, but in ripening the cluster of flowers produced on the stem becomes enormously enlarged. and, when fully ripened, very succulent and sweet, with a highly flavored juice. It will be seen, therefore, that the so-called fruit is only an aggregation of various parts grown into a mass. It is called a syncarpous or collective fruit. In the temperate climates the fruit is successfully grown under glass, and surpasses in size and flavor that grown in the tropics, where but little attention is paid to its cultivation. A number of varieties have been brought out by cultivators, which are propagated by suckers, or from crowns. New varieties are pro duced by planting the seed, generally ob. tained from the wild plant, and selecting the finest specimens.

Some Insect Preventives. E. L. Sturtevant, of the N. Y. Experi-

mental Station, says: We have found strong tobacco water satisfactory remedy for the cabbage fleabeetle, Haltica striolata. This is the spry little black bug or flea, which is so destructive to the young plants of cabbage, radish and turnips. We found that un-

corn cobs dipped in coal tar among the June the chrysalis wriggles itself forward, vines. As will appear from the results and pushing against the thin skin covernoted, this noxious substance apparently ing its place of retreat, ruptures it, and

squash on which no preventive had been its prison-house and escapes, soon depositused, while on 42 plants about which cobs ing eggs, from which larvæ are hatched, dipped in the coal-tar had been placed, which carry on the work of destruction. we could find but 16 beetles. Turpentine and kerosene oil used in the same way as indications of the presence of the borers the coal tar gave about parallel results. Last year we used slaked lime with excellent results, and this season we have used ground limestone, containing Paris following: In the autumn or spring all green at the rate of one part to one hunjog the minds of your readers, especially dred by weight, with apparently complete burned. During the period when the success. Whether the poison adds to the moths are on the wing they may often be American Pomological Society is to meet efficacy of the ground limestone or not captured and destroyed in the cool of the we have not ascertained. It is necessary Michigan usually takes an interest in to repeat the application as often as it is tively sluggish. The American current removed by wind or rain, until the plants

Last season we destroyed the nests of the Tent caterpiller, Clisiocampa Amercana, by rubbing them with a swab wetadicates a fine attendance. President ted with turpentine. This liquid destroys the worms as soon as it touches them, and it is usually not difficult to reach the nests by using a pole of moderate length. The aphides which appeared upon the

apple trees in the spring, and which threatened the entire destruction of the crop, were destroyed by a timely rain. These insects can be destroyed by the application of a strong solution of tobacco, and when they appear in abundance the orchardist must endure the expense and inconvenience of sprinkling his trees if he would check their ravages. The protection of insect-eating birds should be considered a duty by all, but whatever course may be adopted, and whatever may be applied, the farmer must ever remember, that in dealing with most insects, eternal vigilance is the only safety.

How to Protect Fruit from Insects.

Fruit and forest trees, shrubbery, vines and flowers have been more infested with bugs and worms this year in this part of the country than for a long time, and gardeners are put to their wits' end to know to get rid of their enemy.

The advice given below is selected from the writings of experienced horticulturists, and Forest, Forge and Farm recommends the trial of some of the remedies:

"Oils of all kinds are deadly to most insects. Kerosene can only be used by diluting with water. To mix oils with water, first combine them with milk, then dilute, as desired, with water. Sour beer and molasses attracts moths, spread on boards placed in the orchard or on trunks of trees. Paris green is very effectual when it can be well applied; one pound mixed with 25 pounds of flour or plaster is sufficiently strong. Of London purple known 'lady bugs,' are old friends of the horticulturist, and should be protected. As regards the noxious insects the coddling moth ranks, for destructiveness. nearly at the top of the list. Paper or days through spring and early summer, and in connection with the use of a propapple, the quince, and some other trees. ing felt about the collar of the trees to tween success and failure. prevent further ravages. Dustings of lime are effectual with the cherry and pear is an enemy that at present cannot jar the tree three times a week for a month. This shakes off the curculio bitten fruit, and it should be gathered up alum to a gallon of warm water destroys

the same with the raspberry twig gird The Current Borer.

the strawberry worm; so does white helle

remedy for the gooseberry fruit worm.

The current borer is troublesome. Cut

out and burn all infected branches. Do

The American Cultivator says: One variety of currant borers is an importation from Europe, where it has long proved troublesome. In the larval state it burrows up and down the interior of the stems, making them so hollow and weak that they frequently break in spring from the weight of the foliage when swayed by the action of the wind. The parent of this destructive larva, according to William Saunders, is a pretty, wasp-like moth which measures, when its wings are ex. across. The body is a bluish-black color, the abdomen being crossed by three narrow golden bands, while on the thorax and at the base of thelwings are streaks of a similar color. The wings are transparent, but veined and bordered with brownishblack with a coppery lustre. The moth appears about the middle of June. when it may be found in the hot sunshine, darting about with a rapid flight, sipping the nectar of flowers or basking on the leaves. alternately expanding and closing its fanlike tail or searching for suitable places lays her eggs singly near the buds, where in a few days they hatch into small larvæ which eat their way to the centre of the stem, where they burrow up and down, feeding on the pith all through the summer, enlarging the channel as they grow older, until at last they have formed a less the tobacco-water is made as strong hollow several inches in length. When as it can be made by soaking tobacco full grown, the larva is whitish and fleshy leaves in cold water. it will not avail. We of cylindrical form, with brown head and also found that by steeping the tobacco in legs, and a dark line along the middle of warm water we obtained a stronger de- its back. Before changing to a chrysalis a passage is eaten nearly through the stem. Our experiments with the striped bug leaving merely the thin outer skin unor cucumber beetle, galeruca vittata, indi- broken, thus preparing the way for the cate that tobacco-water is of little avail escape of the moth. Within this cavity with this insect. We also tried placing the larva changes to a chrysalis. Early in

When the hollow stems do not break off, may be found in the sickly look of the leaves and the inferior size of the fruit. Among the remedies suggested are the stems found hollow should be cut out and morning, at which time they are compara borer is the larva of a beetle, which, aldescribed, yet is very similar in its habits. It may be distinguished by its smaller size small, white, cylindrical, footless larva, also feeds upon the pith of the stems, rendering them hollow and often killing them. Usually several, somtimes as many as eight or ten, of these borers are found within the same cane. The change to a chrysalis takes place within the stalk, and in the latter part of May or early in June the perfect insect escapes. This is a small narrow, cylindrical, brownish beetle. The wing cases are of a darker brown behind the middle. The antennæ are slen der and nearly as long as the body. The beetle flies during the day, but is much less active than the European specimen, hence more easily captured. The cutting out and burning of the infested stalks is also recommended in this instance.

Requisites for a Successful Hedge. In answer to a correspondent, the

Country Gentleman enumerates the following essentials to a fine, well grown hedge:

"Instead of an uneven soil encumbered with clods and sods, it should be deep, clean and mellow, so that all the plants may grow alike without failure. In setting out a thousand plants, for instance, every one should grow without a single one being lost, as will be the case under good treatment.

"Every plant should be examined to see that it is healthy and will afford vigorous growth, and all doubtful ones rejected, or planted in a seed bed for another year. If the plants are not uniform in size, assort them into different grades. so that all of equal size may be placed together, which will give a handsome uniform line. Those of second size may be planted separately, and they will also use only one pound by weight to 50 parts give a uniform hedge. If no care is taken of flour or plaster. The common ground and they are set with large and small beetles, the lace-winged flies, and the well promiscuously together, the line of the young hedge will be irregular.

"Clean cultivation is more important than any other single requisite. The most common cause of failure is allowing the line of young hedge plants to become cloth bands are used, applied every ten encumbered and choked with weeds and grass. For the first few years a breadth of at least three feet on each side-six er wash. The apple tree borers, of which feet in all-should be kept clean and there are several kinds, are enemies of the | mellow by the frequent passage of a horse and cultivator through the season. The When observed, cut the larvæ out with labor and expense will be very small, a knife and place a sheet of tarred roof- and will result in all the difference be-

"A good hedge must have a close, thick growth from the bottom upward. A slugs. abundant in moist regions, such as neglect or an insufficient performance of about Puget Sound. The plum curculio this work is the cause of many poor hedges, made up of long-legged plants, two years, that they may become strongly and destroyed. The steel blue beetle profusion of side shoots to spring known as the grape flea beetle, nips the out and form an impenetrable botvine in the bud; the larvæ feed on the tom. It is absolutely essential that this leaves in the summer. The beetles are work be done early in spring, before the jarred off the vines in the early morning, buds swell, or a serious if not fatal check over an inverted umbrella, or lime is used; will be given to the hedge. The only for the larvæ, alum water. One ounce of time when summer-cutting is admissible. is when the hedge has reached a good size, and some check is required to prevent its running up too tall. bore. Hand-picking is about the only

"There is one essential requisite for success in hedge making, when the subsoil is liable to become filled with water. not mentioned in the early part of the article, namely, underdraining. The ditch may run parallel with the hedge and a few feet from it. A dry subsoil will prevent the winter-killing of such half-hardy plants as the Osage orange. where a wet bottom would prove fatal in cold winters.

Wild Gardens.

A growing and commendable feature of ornamentation is the constantly increasing introduction of wild gardens on private grounds. It is always praiseworthy to make the most of the plants of one's own country, and especially those panded, about three-quarters of an inch of his State or neighborhood. The wild garden receives more attention in Europe than America, although it seems to be constantly growing in favor in this country. To the farmer the value of a wild garden lies chiefly in the ease with which it is cared for and in the adaptability to that purpose of any waste or wet piece of ground. A wild garden is necessarily a rustic affair, where vacancies and irregularities do not mar its general effect. It needs little care other than to keep down some of the more troublesome weeds, and to prevent the stronger plants in which to deposit its eggs. The female from crowding out the weaker ones. The previous vegetation should be thoroughly subdued, however, before even wild garden is attempted. If the land is low it will probably be occupied by a strong sod of sedges or grasses which must be entirely eradicated before one can expect pleasant results from transplanted species. The next important problem is to secure plants which will thrive in the selected location. This is best done by removing plants from places which have a similar amount of moisture, and the same exposure to winds nurseryman did him one hundred dollars dam. and sun as has the spot selected. This is a pleasant work for most children. Every child should early learn to love and observe some class of natural objects, whether plants, birds or insects it matters little.

The familiarity with living objects is a drove away the greater part of the beetles. then partly thrusts itself out of the open-great educator. If properly pursued one Thus we found 28 beetles on 29 plants of ing, where in a short time the moth bursts | gains a power of discrimination and ob | softness

servation from a study of plants or birds AT the last meeting of the Grand River Valor insects which he can get in no other ley Horticultural Society, most of the members avocation. The detection of wild flowers reported a sudden and rapid decrease of the for a garden is one of the very best means prospective apple crop. S. L. Fuller had measured off in a number of instances a square of inducing this desirable liking for nature. Were this made the sole object a wild garden might be made a source of great profit to children and to home. How to amuse and busy the children when father and mother are not at leisure is a problem which may often find a solution here. Aside from this educational and salutary aspect, however, a wild garden may be made a charming, attractive place. Most or all of the plants will be and draw earth on other side, after which let perennials, and there will be no trouble go of the plant and draw earth from both sides, and when she sends a collection of fruit are so far advanced as to be beyond the though belonging to an entirely different in keeping good roots of most of them, order from the imported borer, previously especially if lightly mulched each autumn. Of course, a wild garden should two blanchings is enough; a sprinkling of salt not be in a conspicuous place. All rough and by the absence of feet. This is a and rustic features of the premises should be hidden from the road or front yard. with a brown head and black jaws, which This will especially be the case if the wild garden is built up largely with rocks .-American Cultivator

Pie Fruit.

In the American Grocer we learn that the above is the name given to a fruit that is canned without using sugar. It approaches more in taste and flavor to the natural fruit than does the fruit processed with sugar, and the reason for this is that a fruit processed only in its ing was not recommended as loyal to good own juices is modified in taste only by the heat it is subjected to, and this is less in degree than when combined with sugar, and the time required for the pur- the best sorts to sell, while the Souhegan, pose is less—the general rule being that about twelve minutes is required to process the natural fruit, while if syrup is used, one minute, on an average, is allow- Dr. Pengelly: ed for each degree of syrup, so that with a syrup of 35 deg., the time of processing medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladie would be 35 minutes, or nearly three times that it is subject to the boiling point three times as long as the natural fruit, and during this period its juices are to a large degree altered in flavor and perhaps radically changed in their nature by the combined action of the heat and syrup, and there remains very little that taste can detect and a half. of these elements that gave special character to the original fruit. The name "pie fruit" is an' unfortunate one and could probably be changed to some other that would better designate its character, and suggest a more extensive field of usefulness. At present it is scarcely known, except to pie bakers and hotel keepers, who use it largely. If, however, those who are engaged in the canning business would more generally consider themselves as canners of fresh fruit, and not principally as manufactures of preserves; and, if for canning the natural fruit they would use just as good fruit as they use for the syrup fruits, and then abolish the name of pie fruits, which is naturally an offence to many people, and substitute some other name that will more truthfully designate and recommend it, there is every reason to suppose that there would be, in a short time, a large demand for it among all classes of people; and this demand would arise without interfering with the usual and increasing demand for syrup fruits. Another consideration that should recommend these fruits to the mass of people is their great cheapness. They cost less than half the price of syrup fruits, as the canner is saved the expense of sugar; and, owing to the shorter time needed for processing them, can turn out from his factory a much larger product in a day than be conquered. There is no remedy with a thin growth, and with openings at he can of syrup fruits. This latter is an known except the jarring process, to bottom. It is well to allow the young important matter with him when the fruit commence as soon as the fruit sets, and plants unobstructed growth for a year, or season is at its height, and the fruit liable established. Then cut them down within dispose of it. Some of these fruits are three inches of the ground, causing a quite acid, and may need to be sweetened when eaten. This would be a matter of individual choice, and would not change their value materially as an acid or an anti-scorbutic food, for there is quite a difference between using sweetening this way and that of processing the fruit with it at a high temperature, and during a considerable period of time. Another recommendation for the use of these fruits at table as a sauce, or as a partial substitute for vegetables,, is that possibly, by their use in that way, there would be a diminished use of desserts in shape of pies and puddings. The American table is too rich in carbonaceous matter, its food is too heating, and simple acid fruits are its great need.

Horticultural Notes.

W. D. PHILBRICK, in the New England Farmer, says it is well known that a thrifty strawberry runner, set in August, will grow larger berries for exhibition than can be grown in any other way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Western Agriculturist says a tablespoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of water and the solution applied to grape vines, will check the ravages of the rose bug. This remedy might be worth trying.

STRAWBERRIES VARY wonderfully on differen soils. The best way is not to plant much of any particular sort without first testing its adapt. ability to the proposed soil and location. There will then be fewer tales of financial dis aster and defeat.

It is said that weeds may be destroyed for years by copious watering with a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling hot water. This, if effectual, will be highly important to such as have garden gravel walks, pavements, etc. through which grass and weeds grow up.

AT a late meeting of a local horticultural society in Indiana, the statement was made the number of persons who have made profits in strawberry culture on a large scale was discouragingly small. Big fields are unwieldly and unprofitable; the most money is made from small plantations, well managed.

MB. GANZHORN, of Ann Arbor, at the last meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, said he considered the Big Bob strawberry a most worthless thing; he will plow under 5,000 plants this fall, and adds that the recommendation of this sort by a New York

Ar the last meeting of the Washtenaw Co. Pomological Society, Emil Baur reported his first red raspberries to be of the Highland Hardy. Mr. J. D. Baldwin remarked that thi berry, though very good, could not be raised profitably, even if twenty cents per quart be realized, on account of its scanty bearing and

foot of surface beneath the tree and counted more than 25 small apples that had fallen on the space.

THE Canadian Horticulturist tells how to blanch celery: "To blanch easily and rapidly go on your knees, astride the row; take a plant in one hand, shake it and squeeze it close to get out the earth from center, holding in one hand, with the other draw the earth up to the plant on that side, take the plant in other hand pressing it against the plant. After your row is gone over and blanched, finish up with a hoe along the row has been found to be of advantage at the time of blanching."

Discussions on the growing of raspberries at the last meeting of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society brought out the following points: Now is the time to pinch in the top so as to stimulate a growth of strong laterals which can be used for fruit or for propagation of new plants from the tips. The successful tipping of raspberries depends upon the condition of the laterals; if they are ready to put in the ground the last inch of growth will be lighter colored. Cultivation should be con tinued through the season of fruiting if possible, particularly in time of drouth. Mulch, culture. In answer as to best market berry, several agreed that the Gregg among black caps, and Cuthbert among the red berries were Mammoth Cluster and Turner were best to eat.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882.

Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable here, and for one in particular, who a year ago as long as is the natural fruit, which means now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile

Respectfully yours. MRS. GEO. COREY.

As well expect life without air,? as health without pure blood, Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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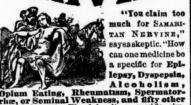
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It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to. causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samastran Nezwins is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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(14)

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This is to ce tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

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GEO. S. HOARD.

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ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83.
Rheumatic Syrup Co.:
GENTS—I have been a great
sufferer from Rheumatism for six
years, and hearing of the success
of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded
to give it a trial in my own ease,
and I cheerfully say that I have
been greatly benefitted by its use.
I can walk with entire freedom
from pain, and my general health om pain, aud my general healt d debilitated system. E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82 Rheumatic Syrup Co.: Heaumatic Syrup Vo.:

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, as some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks.

FAIRPORT, N. T., Mar. 12, '83.

Rheusnatic Syrup Co.;

GENTS—Since November, 1882, I have been a constant sufferes from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be fine from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have feltnopain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia, W. B. CHASE. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.
MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

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FAIRPORT, N.Y., Mar. 12, '83.

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The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me, is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of \$10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:
Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Em-ployed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. B. FRANK SWAN, Boston

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:
"I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physicians diall they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH Balsam effected a cure in my family that for physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used Adamson's Bo-MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET. ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAN is fast aking the lead of the many bottles of trash that ow flood the market. ood the market.
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Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, celd in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphtheria, pleurisy, neuralgis of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, infamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonor awounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chiblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

is soothing, cooling, cleaning, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painfu. injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh wounds where

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at 95 and 50 capte.

is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who arswers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

AYER'S Ague Cure

ders which, so far as known, is used in no other edy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the con stitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, deal ers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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All New Enameled Gold and Floral Chrom Cards, name on, 10 cents. W. H. Card Werks, West Haven, Ct. 50 Splendid Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c Premium with Spacks, E.H. Pswdee, New Haven, C

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Notice is hereby given that Thomas S. Farniss and Henry A. Cleland, who respectively reside in the City of Detroit. Wayne
County, Michigan, have formed a limited partnership under and pur-uant to the statutes of the
State of Michigan in such case made and provided,
and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, to wit: First—The name or firm under
which said partnership business is to be conductwhich said partnership business to be transacted is Thomas S. Furniss and Company. Second—
The general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the manufacture and saleof druggists' specialties, and the principal place
of business of said partnership is to be at Detroit,
Wayne County, Michigan. Third—The names and
respective places of residence of the general and
respective places of residence of the general and
special partners are as follows, viz.: Thomas
S. Furniss, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan,
who is the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland,
of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the
special partner. Fourth—The amount of capital
stock contributed to the common stock by
midspecial partner, Henry A. Cleland, is the sum of
three thousand dollars. With—Said partnership
is to commence on the twenty-first day of June, A.
D. 1888, and is to terminate on the twenty-first day
of June, A. D. 1888.

Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883. OTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883.
THOMAS S. FURNISS.
e26-7
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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Che Miciga n Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 15,957 bu., and the shipments were 82,407. The stocks now held in this city amount to 451,523 bu., against 547,058 last week, and 105,482 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on July 21 was 17,748,509 bu, also the case with England and the greater against 18,170,321 bu the previous week, and 10,942,268 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 421,812 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 839,994 bu., against 457,-481 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,927,171 bu, against 7,-523,126 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882

The wheat market has been a slow and dragging one the past week, with values gradually working downwards. Trading was light, and the receipts have dwindled down to a very low point. The "bear' interest has been in the ascendancy, and long stories about big yields, fine prospects and an immense stock of old wheat to carry over into the new crop year, have scared the "bulls" off for the present. Under the lack of any demand it is only singular that the decline was not greater than it has been.

Yesterday the market for cash wheat was dull and neglected, and prices again declined. There was a little more activity in futures, but at a lower range of values. The Chicago market was in about the same condition as our own, showing a decline from Saturday's closing figures, but closing, as did our own, at about the best prices of the day and firmer.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 2d to July 30th.

	No.1	No. 2	No. 8	No. 2	No.
	white.	white.,	white.	red.	red
July 2	1 0114	92	76	1 08	0 00
4 8	1 01	****	76	1 071/2	
4 4					
66 5		****			
6 6	1 00 1/2	91	76	1 05%	
4 . 7	1 031/2	921/2	76	1 0616	
. 46 9	1 02	92	751/2	1 071/2	96
** 10	1 02	91	76	1 071/2	
" 11	1 023/4	911/2	76		95
" 12	1 03	91	76	1 071/2	
** 13	1 0314	9116	77	1 09	98
4 14	1 0416	9116		1 11	
** 16	1 06%	9234	79	1 11114	
* 17	1 081/6	95	79		1 00
44 18	1 08	97	79	1 14	1 00
" 19	1 071/2	951/2	79		
" 20	1 0814	96	80	1 1314	
" 21	1 08%	98	82	1 1314	1 00
44 23	1 081/4	98	8216	1 15	1 03
* 24	1 081/6	99	82	1 10	-
44 25	1 081/6	99	81		1 01
" 26	1 081/2		74		1 08
" 27	1 00	98	7614	1 13	1 03
11 28	1 07	98	80		1 01
4 30	1 07	97	77		
				1 111/3	0 00
Rejected w				70c pe	r bu.
one week pr	evious a	at 72c per	bu.		
_		_			

Futures have attracted but little atter tion, and the market has ruled very quie and weak. Until returns from the new crop, of a reliable character, have been re ceived, there will be very littl disposition to indulge in speculative pur chases. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the past week: Aug. Sept. Oct

1 0834	1 101/2	1 11
1 09	1 11	1 12
1 081/4	1 10	1 11
1 09	1 101/4	1 11
1 0716	1 09	1 10
1 07	1 081/4	1 10
	-	
	1 09 1 081/4 1 09 1 071/6 1 07	1 08½ 1 10 1 09 1 10½ 1 07½ 1 09

The weather has been very unfavorable for harvesting operations, and will un doubtedly result in serious damage to th crop. The fields are so soft from heav rains that farmers find it impossible in many instances to put their reapers a work, and last week we saw dozens o fields in which the cradle was being use to harvest the crop. The wheat is gener ally dead ripe, and owing to the ground being too soft to sustain the roots a grea deal of it has dropped over and lodged making the work of securing it very slow and unsatisfactory. In nearly every field we examined more or less of the grain was blighted or shrunk, and mildew and rus was also present to a greater or less ex tent. It is probable that as Wisconsin, past week, and is very firm. In Liver Ohio, and Illinois have also suffered from pool on Saturday new mixed American continuous rains, the crops in all corn was quoted at 5s. 71d., against 5s. 3d hose States have been more or less dam- one week previous, with a firmer market ed, and that the results will only be fully apparent when the grain has been past week were 31,184 bu., and the ship hreshed out. As to the prospective outcome of the crop in the winter wheat of this grain on July 21 was 3,702,838 bu. States, the last Michigan State Report es-gainst 1,187,234 bu. at the corresponding thates the crop at 24,194,014 bush, against date in 1882. "Stocks in this city yester 1882 was 17,250,000 bu. The Kansas State supply shows an increase during the week Report makes the wheat area of 1883 crop of 237,009 bu. The oat market has been 1,500,000 acres, or 14 per cent larger than a weak and declining one for some days, for the crop of 1882; estimated average of owing to increased receipts, the near ap-1893 crop 17.06 bu., or an aggregate yield proach of the time when the new crop will of 26,701,439 bu., against a yield of 1882 begin to come forward, and the generally ed. crop of 31,248,000 bu. The Illinois State recognized fact that the crop will be a fair estimate of wheat yield is 16,000,000 bu, one. No. 2 oats have sold down to 38c against 52,000,000 bu. in 1882. The area per bu. in this market, and even at that sown was 51 per cent larger in 1883 than prices no one seems to want many. What in 1882. The area plowed up has reduced the new crop will bring is problematical, as area about five per cent below that of last old oats will be generally called for unti

m 864 townships, estimates the 1803 ed, but no offers were made for them. No. crop at 23,873,000 bu, or 53 per cent of last | 2 oats are quoted there at 291c per bu, with year's crop. It also states that threshing a fair amount of activity in the market. will probably reduce the yield to 50 per In futures July are selling at 30c per bu,

The five States above mentioned show a deficiency, compared with last season's crop, of fully 60,000,000 bu., and as the future, and it is evident every one looks crops of Indiana and Wisconsin have also for lower prices. In New York the marbeen injured, in the latter State especially, ket is quoted lower but prices fairly acit is not too much to estimate a shortage tive. Quotations there are as follows: of fully 80,000,000' bu. for the winter wheat states. California is said to have an excellent crop, and the yield is estimated at 53 millions of bushels, as compared with 374 millions last year. Some 15 or 20 samples of wheat in the

head were exhibited on the board of trade on Saturday, all from Ionia County. They were said to be fair samples of the crop in that county. Most of them showed the effects of a wet harvest. A samples of white wheat were generally more or less injured, most of them seriously damaged. The heads of red wheat were in better condition, but had not entirely escaped injury. The crop in Macomb, Oakland, Wayne and Washtenaw Counties, has also suffered more or less in the same way, and reports received at this office from Eaton, Ottawa and Ingham also show great damage from the recent rains.

As to the European crop, the following from a French correspondent of Trafton's Grain Circular, published in London, is

"As regards us, and Europe in general, you will perceive now how much people have exaggerated in January in saying that one-third of the fields could not be cultivated.

'To-day, in my opinion, the exaggera part of the Continent. It is, however, true that we all are well stocked."

The same correspondent estimates the rye crop of France as fully a third less than that of 1882

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

ous:			July per c			Jul per c	en	tal
Flour,	extra State	e	12s.	0	d.	128.	0	d.
	No. 1 wh				d.	88.	8	d.
do	Spring N				d.	98.	0	d.
do	Western					98.	0	d.
	-		-	-	-			

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were nothing, and the shipments were 5,711 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 21 amounted hands, though some dealers are laying to 11,481,560 bu. against 11,612,418 bu the away an occasional lot against possible future wants. Western goods in the way previous week, and 6,021,954 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 9,122,870 bu, against 953,562 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 130,858 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 1,902 bu., against 6,280 bu last week, and 36,016 at the corresponding date in 1882. The receipts of corn in this market have entirely ceased for the past eight days, consequently there is very little trading in this grain. Last sales were at 53c per bu for No. 2, and quotations are nominal at those figures. What it would actually bring could only be decided by offering the grain. The Chicago market has shown considerable 737,979 lbs., against 617,778 lbs. the previstrength the past week, prices advancing on both spot and futures. At the close, however, a weaker feeling set in, and prices are again back to about the same range as a week ago. No. 2 corn is quotat 54c. In futures July is quoted at 511c, August at 50% @51c, September at 50%c, and October at same figures. The growing crop of course attracts the attention of dealers at present, and its decidedly mixed condition makes the situation very ket is quoted firmer and more active, es

	unsatisfactory. While some States, or
1.,	rather some counties in various States, re-
	port everything favorable for a large yield,
n-	the general condition of the crop is any
et	thing but promising. In our own State,
w	wherever the fields are on low land the
e-	prospect is a blue one for the farmer.
le	Large fields have been entirely submerged
r-	the past week, and the ground thorough-
e	ly soaked with water. In such places there
h	is little hope of the crop recovering from
	the effect of this unusual state of affairs.
	On high ground, some fields are quite
34	promising, but still very backward. The
1/8	Department of Agriculture's July report
	estimates the area of the corn crop of 1883
1/8	at 68,304,685 acres. Average condition 88,
e	against 85 in July, 1882, 90 in July, 1881,
1-	100 in July, 1880. The averages in the
e	principal States are as follows: Eighty-
y	four in New York, 89 in Pennsylvania, 83
n	in Ohio, 73 in Michigan, 90 in Indiana, 82
at	in Illinois, 98 in Kansas, 87 in Nebraska
f	and 78 in Dakota. The Southern States
d	range from 90 in Tennessee to 103 in
r-	Louisiana. These estimates are up to
d	July 1st, and in many of the States the
it	outlook is less promising now than then.
l,	It is evident, from the complete cessation
W	of shipments from the interior, that farm-
d	ers have concluded to hold on to what
IS	corn they have until they are assured of
t	the outcome of the new crop. In the Eng-
-	lish markets corn has advanced the

The receipts of oats in this market the ments were 1,605 bu. The visible supply against 1,187,234 bu. at the corresponding 315,400 bush. in 1882. The State Com- day amounted to 13,234 bu., against issioner of Kentucky places the 1883 14,220 bu. the previous week, and 11,885 wheat crop at 10,000,000 bu.; the crop of bu. at the same date last year. The visible

the Ohio State Board, based upon returns few cars of the new crop have been received August at 271c, September at 261c, and October at 274c. These figures show how No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 white, 431c; No. 1 white, 531c; Western white, 43@53c; State white, 48@51c; mixed, 40c; No. 1 mixed, 41c; Western mixed, 361@42c; No. 2 Chicago, 411c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter keeps very quiet, but there is little firmer feeling among holders of choice crock, which is now held at 16@ few of the heads were mildewed, and the 17c P tb., sellers usually getting the latter figures. Creamery is in demand at 20@21c P B., to meet local wants. The lower grades are dull and unsettled, with no reliable quotations to be had. Receipts are ample to meet all requirements, except for choice. A large amount of good butter goes directly to consumers from makers' hands, and this is becoming more general every day. In Chicago the market is reported as steady for fine stock, but dull and unsatisfactory for the lower grades. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do, 17@ 19c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c. The New York market has been fairly active the past week, but prices on most grades have given way a little. The export demand keeps up well, and the only accumulations are in the lower grades. Quotations on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 22@23c; prime choice do, 20@21c; fair to good do, 17@171c; ordinary do, 16@161c; fancy tubs and pails, 21c; finedo, 20c; good do,17 atge and fair do 15@16c & th. Quota

(wilde, and lan do, rowred a		0
tions on new western are as follo	W	s:
Western imitation creamery, choice	16	@
Western do, good to prime	14	@15
Western do, ordinary to fair	12	@13
Western dairy, best	15	@16
Western dairy, good	13	@14
Western dairy, ordinary	11	@12
Western factory, best current make	14	(O)
Western factory, fair to good	11	@13
Western factory, ordinary	9	@10

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its weekly

review of the market, says: "As the receipts are quite small the steady tone on the really fine and attrac-tive grades is well preserved and former Outside figures, how rates are current. ever, in all cases represent exceptional goods only, and are made merely in a job-bing way. Strictly fancy Western cream-ery cannot be reached for less than 21½ 22c and does not accumulate in first future wants. Western goods in the way of imitation creamery, dairy and factory are all very uncertain on home account, as the quality barely runs up the necessary standard, while the foreign buyer als finds fault with the condition and will not venture to handle them at the rates asked. Altogether the market shows a steady tone for strictly fine goods, but outside of this much irregularity, with nothing to dispute the idea that the offering will have to be made very low to secure either either a home or foreign call. As already foreshadowed, the exports for the wee will run up pretty full, reaching over 8,200 pkgs for Great Britian and 1,100 for Continent, with more engaged for next week and this certainly is an encouraging feature.

The exports of butter from America ports for the week ending July 21 were ous week, and 393,923 lbs. two weeks previ-

Our local cheese market is entirely devoid of interest, with values ranging about the same as last week, namely 11@ ed there at 51½c per bu., and high mixed 11½c F ib. for choice full cream State stock, and 10@101c for second quality. The demand is light, but is sufficient, in the face of present receipts, to maintain prices. In other markets there is a more satisfactory feeling. In Chicago the marpecially on fine stock. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, ? 1b., 9@91c; full cream flats, 91c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims, 31@44c; low grades, 1@3c & lb. The New York market was dull early in the week but recovered towards the close, and shows a slight advance on fine stock over the prices ruling the previous week. Quotations in that market are as follows:

6	
State factory, fancy colored	104@109
State factory, fancy dead white	10 @101
State factory, prime	91/2@ 93
State factory, fair to good	81/2@ 9
State factory, ordinary	7 8 8
Ohio cheddar	71/200 9
Ohio flats, good to prime	8 @ 81/
Ohio flats, fair	61/2@ 71
Ohio flats, ordinary	5 @ 6
Creamery skims, choice	5%@ 6
Creamery skims, good	5 @ 54
Creamery skims, fair	4 @ 43
Skims, poci	2 @ 3

The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says of

the market: "For colored goods the tone is about steady at 101@108c, while strictly fancy dead white really shows an improvement 10@10% being obtained without difficulty and even 10% touched in a few cases These rates do not cover the faulty shades of so-called white, though even the latter are at less discount, and, with nothing but their color against them, do very fairly. Off-flavored stock has a somewhat irregular sale, from 9½c down, but the chances are that only the inferior parcels will carry over. The latter have no natural demand and a nominal value only. Generally the market is in fair form, though shippers assert that up to the close they have received no really stimulating accounts from abroad."

The exports of cheese from all American ports for the week ending July 21 foot up 9,918,022 lbs., against 10,151,497 lbs. the previous week, and 6,532,469 two weeks ago.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 53s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, an advance of 2s. per cwt. over prices reported one week ago.

Ox Saturday last an earthquake struck the little island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean, and completely wrecked a town much used as a watering place, called Casamicciola. It is reported that 3,000 people were killed, and over 1,000 wound-

CATTLE are scarce in Michigan. We noticed butchers from Pontiac, Wyandotte and St. Clair in the market on Saturday, purchasing cattle to be taken to year. The forthcoming August report of the new become well dried. In Chicago a trade.

There has been an active demand for wool the past week in the eastern markets, and sales have been quite heavy. In Boston 3,773,400 lbs of domestic and 274,-000 lbs. of foreign were disposed of, a dealers expect the market to rule in the total of 4,047,000 lbs for the week, as com pared with 3,744,200 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of wool in Boston the past week were 23,-127 bales of domestic and 404 bales of foreign. For the same week last year they were 21.658 bales of domestic and 877 bales of foreign. The sales of washed fleeces in that market the past week in cluded 124,400 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above at 37@40c; 10,000 ths old Ohio XX and above at 39c; 152,500 lbs do X and XX at 36@38c; 5,000 ths heavy Pennsylvania XX at 35c; 43,500 lbs Ohio X at 36@37c; 389,000 lbs Michigan X at 34 @35c; 6,200. the old New York X at 35c; 3,000 lbs N. H. X at 32c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 41c; 4,000 lbs No. 2 New York at 32c; 60,000 lbs medium Wisconsin at 35c; 89,000 hs various at 28@43. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 128,100 pounds fine and No. 1 combing at 42@431c; 141,000 lbs fine delaine at 40 @41c for Ohio, at 38@40c for other States; 17,000 the low medium combing at 35@ 364c: 17,000 lbs Kentucky & combing at 30@31c. The Bulletin of that city says of the market:

"The present position of the market is fairly indicated by the following comparisons between to-day's quotations and last year's prices of three or four descriptions July 28, 1883. July 28, 1882.

Ohio XX. 38@39 34@35 40@41 41@42 39@40 45@46 **4**4@46 Michigan X..... Ohio No. 1..... Ohio X delaine..... "But while manufacturers consider it wise to protect themselves by fair purchases of stock at present rates they are still affected somewhat by the conserva-tive tone of the trade and the unsatisfac-

tory state of the goods market. The smaller difference betwen this year's and last year's values of Ohio XX than of the other grades quoted is due to the fact that Ohio wools are running better this year than last, while Michigan fleeces are not averaging quite as well. Among the unwashed wools sold we

lbs. fine Ohio at 27c. In New York the market is slower than they did not cry out it was regarded as a in Boston, and buyers still act as if they sign that the screw could be given anwere afraid of wool at present prices. All other turn, and now they pretend astonthe same some manufacturers are quietly ishment that their victims have at length absorbing large quantities of wool of the best grades, knowing that the time to buy ing. Mr. Gould, himself, has been anything cheap is while others are neglect- a chronic striker. He was an ing it. Prices in that market are un officer of the Erie railway, and although changed, but are certainly stronger than

two weeks ago. The Daily Bulletin says: "There has been quite a full business this week in Texas wools, with a fair sprinkling of Territory stock, and, while sellers claim no advance they report little or no difficulty in realizing former figures. Fleeces have secured some attention, but do not appear very anxiously or generally sought after as yet. Advices from the west represent growers and local dealers as somewhat stiffer in their views, and on the better assortments gradually advancing their limit of value. In carpet wools trade has been slow of late, though one or wo holders think they can discover signs of slightly increasing interest.

The bulk of the sales of wool in that market, with the exception of Texas and Territory wools, are reported as on private terms," sellers probably being afraid to "excite the market" by giving the price paid. It is safe to put down all such sales as being above the quoted price of the grades sold. The U.S. Economist says of the market:

"There has been a more general demand m manufacturers to buy the better class purchases have been effected at prices ed it he increased its capital from forty showing no essential change. are out of favor and unsalable

There are a few sales of Michigan X re ported at 33c, and New York State at 32c P lb. The Economist is also inclined to believe that the Boston papers are inflating the sales of wool in that city, and

"We see that in Boston last week among the sales were noted 500,000 Geor-gia wool. Now, anybody who knows anything about the quantity of wool grown in Georgia, which is very limited, s aware that if all sales of reported wool in Boston are on a like scale, then of what avail are such foolish and fals statements as a half million of pounds of Georgia sold in one week. We can now know how much faith to put on Boston sales, but we hope they will not report another half million this week. It is omething like the sales of Australian. We see in them from season to season sales which generally amount to about that of the Erie. No wonder the people ten times the quantity imported from sympathize with the strikers. They would Australia."

We learn from various sources that quite a number of the wool growers of the State yet have their clips on hand, rightly deciding that good washed wool at 30c P 1b. will return as good interest as money in the bank at 5 per cent. If business opens out well for the fall trade, the chances are good for an advance in wool.

HOPS.

The near approach of the time when the new crop will make its appearance in the trade at present. So far as we can see. the prospect for a fair crop is very good. and there will be a considerable quantity to get rid of in some way besides what are needed for home consumption. Holders undoubtedly begin to think this way, and are beginning to close out stocks at low prices that cost them a great deal of money. The Waterville Times says:

"Though there is more doing there is no improvement in prices on this market. A commission man, who is well posted, says there are 900 bales in Sangerfield and Marshall now. Mr. Woodhull, of Madison, sold 70 bales, Wednesday, to a firm here at 20 cents which cost him \$1. Thos Gravey sold to the same firm, yesterday, 150 bales at 20 cents which cost from 60 cents up. One or two minor transactions have transpired. Holders look at the constantly declining market with dread, and see little hopes of its recovery, as in fact there seems to be none except through severe injury to a large part of the crop. A year ago this week hops were selling freely at 50 cents, and over 400 bales changed hands. Then prospects were bad in England. Now they are fine. Here the crop does nicely and we hear less complaint from other sections of the

The Cobleskill Index reports sales of 100 those points to supply the local meat down with a vengeance. Six months ago Stakes, two-and three-year-old, and all those hops were worth from 95c to \$1 per ages, will be advertised in due time, to that city recently removed from a child's

lb. The New York Bulletin says of that

"There is a fair business in moderate sized parcels at about 27 to 28c for fair qualities, as low as 25c for poor and as high as 30c for choice. Nothing new in the situation of affairs, that would give buyers or sellers reason to change the policy favored of late shows itself." Quotations in the New York market or

Saturday were as follows: 28**%** 26**%** 25**%** 20**%**

THE STRIKE OF THE TELE-GRAPH OPERATORS

It is now about two weeks since the elegraph operators, to the number of some thousands, struck because their demands for an increase of salaries were refused. The strike is one of the largest ever known in this country, and has caused great loss to the public, to the owners of the telegraph lines, and to the operators. The public have suffered severely, business men especially, and yet the great majority of the people most seriously affected, applaud the action of the strikers. The strike is singular on this account, as business men as a rule are totally opposed to strikes of any kind. But they see in this strike a movement against one of the most tyrannical monopolies known to the people of this republic-a machine controlled by one man, that can be used, and is used, as a means of oppressing the public as well as its employes, and wrings from each the last cent that the diabolic ingenuity of that Mephistopheles of modern fraud and financial iniquity, Jay Gould, can make possible. While strikes are to be condemned in most instances, this one is regarded as a righteous protest against injustice. Mr. Gould and his friends denounce strikes among employes, but have for years been striking against them. Slowly but surely each year has the Western Union Telegraph Company reduced the compensanote 13,000 lbs. fine Michigan at 26c, 5,400 tion of its employes, without ever thinking of consulting the victims. As long as determined to fight against further squeezhis salary was a large one, he deliberately robbed it of some six millions of dollars,

and left it a financial wreck. He struck against the laws, and suborned judges to aid him in his fight. He inaugurated Black Friday, that cost the country millions of dollars, and yet relies upon the protection of the laws he helped to nullify, and a government that he would wreck if he could only control the stock. All his life has been a reproach to his country and a menace to its business interests. He fleeces the public on one side. and squeezes his employes on the other that he may add to his ill-gotten wealth. Such men are a menace to the peace of society, and should be treated as other pirates and robbers are. Look at the history of this man, and the manner in which he acquired control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He first sold the stock short, and then inaugurated a disastrous competition through the agency of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., which broke the price of the Western Union from 98 to 55. Having obtain four to eighty millions, nearly all of the increase being nominal, and fifteen millions of it being absolute water. The court's decision enjoining Gould from pay ing dividends on this illegal stock is still fresh in the memory, as is also his determination to do so in spite of courts. The people are taxed to pay the dividends on this immense amount of fraudulent stock. while the employes of the company are robbed to add to his gains. Then look at his operations in Wabash Railway affairs. He bought the stock at 62 cents per share, and by paying dividends which the road never earned, he brought the stock up to \$97 per share! He then sold out and left the company to struggle along as best it could, the wreck being nearly as complete as that of the Erie. No wonder the people sympathize with any one who is engaged in fighting the American disgrace-Jay

Information Wanted.

Gould.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper a number of years and seeing a very great variety of information sought through your columns, I would ask of any granger in the State of Michigan if there is any way in which justice can be had through their society, wherein a subordinate grange prostitutes itself to do market lends some additional interest to a cowardly act of injustice to an unoffending woman for the purpose of assisting one of their number to gratify a personal spite. She appeared for trial agreeable to notice sent her by said grange, when they refused to present one word of evidence against her. Afterwards, in her absence, this grange passed a resolution against her, and lacked the moral courage to notify her of their action.

WM. CASEMENT.

CLARKSTON, Oakland Co., July 23, '83.

A RACING club, to be known as the Washington Park Club, has been formed in Chicago, with Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sherias Secretary. They announce six stakes of wheat, which was cut while erect in the field and in which nearly every kernel had sprouted, some to half an inch in length. as Secretary. They announce six stakes to close October 15, and to be run at the inaugural meeting of the club, commencing the last Saturday in June, and ending the 12th of July, 1884. A programme for eight days' racing will be so arranged that two stakes and not less than three purse races will be run each day, and that \$45,000 or more will be given by the club for the meeting; and, in no instance, will less than \$500 be given for a purse. In addition to the stakes announced, nine bales at 25 to 27c per lb., and the Oneida or more other stakes, including the Union of 150 bales at 20c. This is coming Washington Park Cup, Handicaps and

members of the club say that they intend making this meeting the grandest racing event that has yet taken place in the United States.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In arranging for the 35th annual fair of the Society, which opens at Detroit on September 17th, the managers have had an eye to the amusement as well as instrucion of the people who will attend. One of the most interesting events connected with the fair will be a competitive drill open to the military companies of this State. The drill will be under the management of a special committee, to be known as the military committee, selected from the members of the Executive Committee, and Brigadier General W. H. Withington, of Jackson, has been selected as patron. The Judges will be United States army officers. The drill will commence at 2 p. m. on Friday, Sept. 21st. Premiums to the amount of \$800 will be awarded, divided as follows: To the best drilled company...... To the second best drilled company To the third best drilled company..... A special prize of

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The drill will take place on the grounds of the State Agricultural Society, and will be governed by the following rules: 1st. All Military Companies in the State, which were regularly organized or enlisted previous to July 1st, 1883, will be allowed to compete for the prize.

2d. The order in which each Company drills will be decided by lot, and each Company will be notified of the hour appointed for its drill, and it will be neces sary for the Company to observe the strictest promptitude in being on the grounds at the hour designated. 3d. Any command failing to report within ten minutes after the time fixed, loses its place, and takes its chance at the

4th. The Judges will be United States Army Officers, and the drill will be at the discretion of each Company Commander (not by programme.)
5th. Each Company entering shall con

sist of three Officers, and not less than twenty-four men, in addition to the guides; and all organizations shall drill strictly in accordance with Upton's Revised Tactics, now in use in the United

States Army.
6th. It shall not be admissible for any organization, composed in full or in part of men selected from the ranks of a ba allion or regiment, or from other companies or commands, to enter the contest for the prize, but all will be required to enter only such men as are bona fide mempers of that separate distinct Company and Commanders will be required to cer tify, under oath, that all men entered ar ona fide members of the Company. 7th. The time allowed for each Com

pany in competitive drill ninutes, counting from the time the firs movement is commenced by the Company after coming on the drill grounds. 8th. Companies will drill without my 9th. Entries for the Prize Drill will

close September 7th, and the list of en tries will be published as soon as all are eceived. Arrangements have been made for half rates on all Railroads in Michigan. Com panies from nearly all over the State wil

arrive at Detroit in time to participate in the drill by taking early trains morning. The first company will be called at two o'clock, sharp.

For further particulars or information

J. C. STERLING, Secretary, Monroe, Mich.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Perpetual motion has been again discovered this time at Monroe.

corner stone of a new opera house wa laid at Flint last week.

Union City is becoming famous for the manufacture of sheepskin boots. Two carloads of Lenawee County's best shee

ere sent to Texas last week. Kalamazoo diets tramps arrested within he jurisdiction on bread and water.

Burglars at Concord secured \$70 worth of ewelry at G. A. Stalhey's house

Alonzo Watts, colored, of Kalamazoo, shot his wife on the 27th, probably fatally injuring er. He was drunk. The Tecumseh Herald says more than one nundred self-binders have been sold in that

icinity this season. The notorious Sophie Lyons was released of one thousand five hundred dollars ball, fur nished by Detroit parties.

A son of Clark Webb, of Hudson, five old, died from the effect of a dose of carbolic acid which he got hold of.

At Muskegon last week, was held the regatts of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association. Hillsdale took the honors. Mt. Clemens Monitor: Frederick Ducrot Sr., was killed in Van Landegam's stave rail on the 27th, by being caught in a fly wheel.

The Charlotte Republican says the late cyclone in Ingham Co., carried an iron cooking stove across the Grand River and smashed it.

A son of W. H. Bement, living near Evar threw a stone at a horse, and in so doing struck his wrist against a sharp scythe, nearly sever Indians along the St. Clair River troll for pickerel and seldom fall to bring in from 150 to 200 pounds per day, worth about four cents per

The Adrian Times says 808,000 lbs. of woo have been marketed in that county, and that

two hundred thousand pounds are still held by Stones for paying Chicago streets are shipped

from Port Sanilac. The supply seems inex-haustible, every storm on the lake covering the While oiling an engine at Niles last week, Warren Abbott, fell from the steam chest to the ground, so injuring him that he died the following day.

A three year old child named Tait was burned to death at Au Sauble last week, by his clothing taking fire while he was "making belians as he "." lieve smoke. A rumor circulates in Ann Arbor that a high

ol student who has gone insane was in part e so by the taunts and sarcastic allusions made by his teachers.

According to the Portland Observer, R Hurlbut, of that city, raised on less than 1½ scres of land, 135 bushels of strawberries which brought him \$388. Owosso Times: We have been shown a hea

Nels. Nelson, employe of S. F. Laby, of Fair Plains, was crushed to death on the 26th by a boulder he was undermining with the intention of sinking it below the level of the field.

At Sturgis, on the 26th, George Sidne broke his leg by falling from a wheat stack and B. F. Van Epps was very seriously injure in the attempt to stop a runaway team. A son of Schuvler George, near St. Johns

A son of Schuyler George, near was caught by the reel of a reaper, thrown of the cutter bar, and had both legs nearly sever ed from his body, on the 27th. Near McBride's, Montcalm County, on the 28th, Wm. Winn, drunk, was run over by a train on the D., L. & N. road, and badly mang-led. He lived less than an hour after the ac-

The Owosso Press says that two doctors of

close on or about January 15th, 1884. The a tumor "cystic in character, beneath the sterno eleido mastoideus and trapezius cles." Oh!

Port Huron Times: The ferry steamer Grace Dormer was wrecked here on the 24th, by a collision with a tug. The passengers were rescued by the tug, and the Dormer sunk in a

A man named Purchase, near Hudson, had a horse which cut its throat on 'a barbed wire fence. To prevent a similar accident in the future he took down the wire and buried it with the saired

with the animal. Mrs. E. Bellows, Langston, Montealm Co.

sprang from a shute into Flat River, on the evening of the 25th. She was partially deranged. Her husband jumped in after her, but was unable to rescue her. The postoffice at Rochester was entered on the

The postomee at Mochester was entered on the night of the 29th, and change in the money drawer of the drug store, same room, taken, amounting to \$18. Conrad Taylor lost a horse and buggy the same night. The Monroe Democrat says that from the The Monroe Democrat says that from the continued rains the ground in that vicinity is so wet that the self-binders cannot be used upon it, and farmers are obliged to resort to the primitive cradle to secure their wheat.

Mr. Taylor, living near Unadilla, hung himself in his barn last week, because of troubles connected with property between himself and his wife. His little son found him before he was dead, he was resuscitated, but died in 24

Last week a fearful tornado pas Ingham County, between Leslie and Onondaga, killing the two children of Eugene Henry and a Mrs. Barlow, and leveling every building in its track. Loss estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Manchester Enterprise: Mrs. Wm. Markin, of Lodi, recently purchased a melodeon, signing an agreement by which, as she supposed, she was to get her instrument free if she sold two to other parties. It cost her \$150 to compromise the matter.

There is just one way tell a mushroom from a toadstool. Eat it. If you die it was a toadstool, if you dont, it was not. Two families of Bay City tried the experiment the other day. It was a toadstool, and the doctors had more than a little work to "pull 'em through."

Battle Creek Journal: A man in an advanced state of intoxication, looking for change to give a bootblack, took out a \$10 bill which the young rascal snatched and ran off with it. H, finished his job of getting drunk, sobered off in the lockup, and needed that money bad to pay his fine. He told his story to an officer, who thought it "fishy," but the boy's companion 'peached," he was arrested, and a shot-gun, purchased with the money, and \$3 were seen-ed.

On the morning of the 26th the Detroit On the morning of the zona the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee bridge at Grand Rapids gave way under the pressure of miles of logs which had jammed against it for several dates and fall that the target like grand fall that a target like grand of logs which had jammed against it for sever-al days, and fell into a terrible crash, giving 100,000,000 feet of logs their freedom. The Grand Rapids & Indiana bridge was carried away, as also that of the Chicago & West Michigan road. Railway communication was cut off, and trains sent round by Durand. No estimate of the damage is yet made.

Grand Rapids Eagle: Coopersville has a young man, intelligent and respectable, who was marked at birth with the characteristics of a drunken man. He has the shambling, un steady gait, the incoherent speech and general actions of a person as drunk as a lord, when h is perfectly sober. Strange to say the use of spirituous liquor operates to make him sober, so to speak, its effect being to make him stand erect, walk firmly, talk with ease and fluency, and appear as sober as a judge. The question is, ought he to drink?

General.

Longfellow left an estate of \$350,000. A seaman of the brig Julia Blake, in quarautine at Philadelphia, died of yellow fever las

Three men were shockingly burned by the explosion of a cinder blast at Catasaugua, The strike of the telegraphers still continue there being practically no change in the situa

Col. King has sold his ranch and cattle near San Antonio, Tex., to an English syndicate for \$4,000,000.

Thirteen years ago Orange county, Fla., was a cattle ranche. It now ships 10,000,000 oranges annually.

At Spiceland, Ind., a snake eighteen feet long was recently captured. It is thought to have escaped from a menageric.

San Francisco has 107 cases of leprosy, traceable, the doctors say, to the smoking of eigarettes made by Chinamen. A Kingston, Ont., merchant obtained a re-bate of \$15,000 tax from the United States, which he paid on pressed hay.

There have been 2.588 miles of new railroad track laid thus far this year, against 5,100 for the corresponding time last year.

Near Waynesville, N. C., is a church 25 by 44 feet in size, with a steeple, the whole being constructed from a single pine tree. Montgomery Blair, postmaster general in Lincoln's cabinet, died on the evening of the 27th, at his home near Washington.

Robert B. Beaty, of Philadelphia, was eleced commander in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, last week.

Oil sand was struck at a depth of 1,350 feet a few miles north of Pittsburg, last week, and it is thought a new oil field has been discover-New York and Boston merchants lose \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 on 10,000,000 pounds of butter bought last spring and cold-stored in Chi-

cago. J. A. Jewell, a peach grower, of Crawford, Ga., has a curiosity. On a twig 12 inches long grew two perfect Beatrice peaches and a purs nectarine.

Prince, said to be the best performing elephant in America, died at Hamilton, Ont., on Monday. He was 39 jears old, and valued at \$30,000. Francisco Barca, Spanish minister to the

United States, committed suicide by sl himself in his room at the Albemarle, New York City. The Massachusetts Senate accepted the ma-jority report of the committee on Tewksbury matters, which ends the investigation. Said in-

vestigation cost \$13,600.

Polk, defaulting State Treasurer of Tennes-see, was found guilty last week, and sentenced to twenty-five years in prison, and to pay a fine equal to his embezzlement.

The largest object glass in use is the 26-inch lens at Washington, with a focal length of 33 feet. Its light-gathering power is 15,000 tires that of the unaided eye.

The Ward Iron Company, employing 400 men and operating at Niles and New Philadelphia, Ohio, suspended on the 23th inst., liabilities mounting to \$300,000. The General Trans-Atlantic steamship company receives the contract for carrying the mails between Havre and New York, and a

onus of 5,480,000 francs. The old Capitol building at Albany, N. Y., was sold last week for \$1,000. The purchaser will use the material in the construction of the

new Normal school building. M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana lottery company, brings suit for \$100,000 damages against Postmaster General Gresham, for clos-ing the mails against him recently.

At a lawn party at Joliet, Ill., last week, ore than one hundred persons were made riously ill by the ice cream, the flavoring of which is supposed to have been poisonous. Dress and cloak makers in New York City

have been on a strike, and refuse to go to work again until the demands of those employed by small dealers or outside contractors are com-The Mexican Oriental and the Mexican Southern railroad companies have consolidated

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUGGESSOR TO THOS. M'GRAW,) WOOL ON COMMISSION.

Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich. Correspondence solicited. The when crop in Iow Favorable grain. With heavy rains Engineer lina, Cumb Aiken to t of 240 mile ed, 2,000 la \$350,000.

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Three-fo Howe sewi turned out tation com ferryboat some years

and sixty been received August 1s One of this the Robe to English \$7,000,000. 000 to the Wm. Rig grave offer mob of cit ly after his

At Bar I of ten pers driving, or ously woun Factory cott" the with merch ronize his

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A fright Watertown night of th N. Y. An the main li siding by a teen person Michigan. Carl, Lans Willie Lefe City; Mrs. those repor daughter, Mrs. B. Sal

The Bri Egypt in ca A banque celebrate th Simon Boli Thirty-fix killed by ar Sicily, last Matters i state. The Gen. Sir of Kars," d ly distingui sian affairs

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FRU FOR Eclip

GRANGE Fast Sent on

30 Days'

TEST TRIAL

with Gen. Grant as president. Sixty miles of the line between Laredo and the city of Mexi-co have been completed.

the

The wheat crop is Nebraska and the corn crop in Iowa never before promised so well. Favorable reports from Dakota for all kinds of grain. Wisconsin farmers much depressed by heavy rains and lodged grain.

Engineers are surveying the line of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago railroad from Aiken to the North Carolina line, a distance of 240 miles. As soon as the survey is finished, 2,000 laborers will be put at work.

Three-fourths of the extensive works of the Howe sewing machine company, at Bridgeport, Conn., were destroyed by fire on the 26th; loss 350,000. The works employed 400 hands and urned out 110 sewing machines daily.

John H. Martin, in New York, gets a verdict of \$20,000 against the New York transportation company and the Philadelphia railroad ferryboat company for injuries in a collision some years ago which made him insane.

Great preparations are being made at Louis ville, for the Southern exposition. More than one thousand men are at work on the building, and sixty carloads of exhibits have already and sixty carloads. een received. The opening is set down for August 1st.

One of the most famous of Leadville mines is the Robert E. Lee, which has just been sold to English capitalists for the startling sum of \$7,000,000. Specimens of ore from this mine are shown which assay 25,000 ounces or \$30,000 to the term. 000 to the ton. Wm. Rigney, of Minneapolis, imprisoned for

wm. Rigney, of Minneapons, impressive of surgrave offences, was taken from prison by a mob of citizens on the 25th and hanged. Shortly after his friends fired the theatre and six of the largest business houses. Damage done is estimated at \$100,000. At Bar Harbor, Maine, on the 27th, a party

of ten persons, of high social standing, were thrown from the carriage in which they were driving, one lady instantly killed, another seri-ously wounded, and every one of the party ore or less injured.

Factory girls at Trenton, N. J., will "boycott" the Trenton Times, refusing to trade
with merchants or any class of people who patronize his paper, because in an editorial the
proprietor of the paper spoke slightly of their
morals. There are 1,200 of the girls, and their rade is quite an item in the city.

A gun, the Haskell multicharge, just finished at Reading, Pa., it is claimed will hurl a projectile twice as heavy as those used in the ordinary cannon, and that it will penetrate a solid piece of iron twenty-four inches thick and will easily carry the projectile from 12 to 5 miles. A single gun costs \$50,000.

Extensive preparations are in progress for professional regattas at Saratoga, N. Y., Prescott, Ont., and Pullman, Ill. Public interest, owever, is centered in the coming regatta at takins, N. Y., for which Hanlan, Courtney, Watshis, N. 1., for which Haman, Courtery, Ross, Lee, Hosmer and other champions are to compete, and in which Courtney boasts he "will drive Hanlan to the wall."

Near Warm Springs, N. C., on the 27th. was found the skeleton of a man who had evidently been a mail-carrier, a bag of mouldy letters having been found near him, the letters bearing date carly in 1827. The remains were found as an old house was being torn down, and as there was an open space in the wall between the ground and second floor, it is believed he fell through it, and, too badly hurt to ery for help, died there.

Captain Webb's attempt to swim the Niaga-Captain Webb's attempt to swim the Niagara whirlpool on the 24th resulted as was to be expected, in the death of the foolhardy man. The affair was a financial failure, owing to the refusal of the hotels and railroads to have anything to do with what they characterized as "going to his death." Many persons have been engulfed by the whirlpool, but no one before deliberately battled into it. The "Maid of the Mist" went through, piloted by Indians who knew the channel, but her captain was injured for life, and the boat only just escaped destruction.

A frightful accident occurred on the Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad on the night of the 27th at Carlton, Orleans County, N.Y. An excursion train ran into a car on the main line which had been blown from the the main line which had been blown from the siding by a high wind then prevailing. Seventeen persons were killed, some of them from Michigan. Henry McCormick, Benton; Jame Carl, Lansing; Prof. C. W. Stone, Battle Creek; Willie Lefever, Bay City; Mrs. Booth, Bay City; Mrs. J. C. Wortley, Saline; are among those reported killed. Mrs. W. T. Hall and daughter, of Leslie; M. Mundy, Bay City; Mrs. B. Salisbury, Mrs. A. L. Boggs, Saline; Alexander Tower, Lansing, and Mrs. C. W. Stone, are the Michigan people reported as injured.

Foreign.

The British troops will be removed from Egypt in case the cholera begins to spread. A banquet was given at Paris last week, to elebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of

Thirty-five miners out of a force of 75 were killed by an explosion in a mine at Callanistta, Sicily, last week. Matters in Madagascar are in about the same

state. The siege of Tamatav is still maintained and French vessels are occupying the harbor Gen. Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams, the "hero of Kars," died at London last week. He great-ity distinguished himself in Turkish and Rus-wan affairs.

Cetewayo, but recently released from cap-tivity by the British Government, was killed last week in a battle with a hostile native tribe. All his wives and many of his chiefs were also

Cholera continues to rage in Egypt with no abatement. There was a scare in London last week over reported deaths from the disease in that city, but London physicians deny the truth of the reports. The cholera is moving towards the more

thickly populated quarters in Cairo. Lord Hartington, secretary of war, announces that that there have been 14 cases among the British troops, one fatal.

Father Boseo, the famous Italian missionary, is in Paris, almost blind and very feeble. He is said to have erected seminaries which are educating 80,000 poor boys, and give to the church 800 priests annually.

France's new military law proposes to put all bachelors in the first class of reserves to be called out first in time of war, and it also retains them on the list of reserves for twelve years instead of six, the term for married men.

Casamiciola, on the Island of Ischia, near Casmiciola, on the Island of Ischia, near Asples, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake last Saturday night. The reports so far received state 3,000 persons were killed, and 800 injured. A large hotel sank into the earth almost intact, carrying its immates with it. The town 'has ceased to exist," say the dispatches. Lacco and Forlo, two adjacent towns, were nearly demolished. About 2,000 smillies of the most wealthy Nearolitans were families of the most wealthy Neapolitans were at Ischia, including many state officials and titled personages

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Do not confound this with the worthles compounds which have preceded it. Thi

acceeds where all others have failed. There have been at different times several worthless mixtures offered to the public which have pretended to accomplish this great result, but they have signally failed. This is probably because their projectors have tried to preserve everything with one compound. A really scientific man would know better than this.

Different Brands Necessary. The various kinds of food differ in their nature, The various kinds of food differ in their nature, character and component parts, and for their sure and safe preservation different antiseptics are required. Prof. Humiston has kept this point in view and for the various classes of food the company makes nine different preparations or brands of Kex Magnes. They do not claim that what is designed for one thing will preserve another, nor do they claim for any of their preparations any more than they will perform.

A Solid Test. A Solid Test.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Department of Yale College, procured cream from a farm 3 miles north of New Haven, Conn. It had been collected and saved from five milkings of the three days previous, and was, therefore, being so mixed, very difficult to keep the work of the three days previous, and was, therefore, being so mixed, very difficult to keep

How It Was Done. A pint of this was treated with "Pearl," a special brand of Rex Magnus, adapted especially for the preservation of cream. After treatment it was placed in a glass jar and sealed, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of January 31st, 1883, and at 5 r. m. (or 2 hours later) of the same day, the un reated portion of the cream was found to be sour.

Seventeen Days Test. At the banquet held at the New Haven House, 17 days thereafter (long enough to send all over Europe), this jar of treated cream was opened, and the contents were (with the exception of a slight mold on top) found to be perfectly natural and sweed, whilst it rendered the coffee luscious. The average temperature of the apartment (Prof. Johnson's private laboratory) in which this cream underwent this test was 70 deg. Fahr.

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Edward Burnett's Deerfoot Farm cream has been sent to Europe to different responsible people who report that from thirty to fifty-nine days after it was treated with "Rex" in Boston it was eaten it England, Italy and Switzerland sweet and perfect! Six jars were consecutively opened and used by Joshua Blake, Esq., of Boston, on a recent trip to the Mediterranean, in the steamer Archimide of the Florio line of Italian steamers, and the last was as good as the first.

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You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe; we sell neither one nor the other.

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The various brands and their retail prices are as follows: "Viandine," for preserving meats, poultry, ish and game, 50c per 10; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, fish, etc., 50 cts per lb. "Pearl," for cream, \$1.00 per lb. "Snow Flake," for milk, butter and cheese, 50 cts. per lb. "Queen," for eggs \$1.00 per lb. "Aqua Vite" fer medical purposes and for keeping fluid extracts, \$1.00 per lb. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Mold" and "Anti-Fly," 50 cts. per lb each. Get It and Try It.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Tri-State Fair Association.

Indiana State Fair Association.

Arkansas State Ag'l Society.

Arkansas State Ag'l Society.

New England Ag'l Society.

New York State Ag'l Society.

New Tork State Ag'l Society.

New Tork State Ag'l Society.

New State Ag'l Society.

New State Ag'l Society.

New State Ag'l Society.

South Carolina State Ag'l Society.

South Carolina State Ag'l Society.

Montana Sta'e Ag'l Society.

Kansas State Ag'l Society.

Toronto Exposition.

Manitoba Ag'l Association.

St. Louis Fair Associa Toledo. Indianapolis. Pomaria. Kansas City. St. Louis.
Denver.
Lawrence.
Louisville.

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS. NAME OF SOCIETY. October 9 to 12. C. C. Merritt.
September 25 to 28 Frank Joslyn.
September 24 to 28 James Cox.
W September 25 to 28 Sumner Howard.
October 1 to 5. B. B. Baker
October 3 to 5. S. E. Barringer.
September 25 to 28 W. J. Edwards.
September 25 to 28 W. J. Edwards.
September 25 to 28 J. D. W. Fisk.
September 25 to 28 G. R. Culver.
September 25 to 28 G. R. Culver.
September 25 to 28 C. S. Hamilton.
October 9 to 12. Murrett Frink.
October 9 to 11. A. Osborn.
October 9 to 11. A. Osborn.
October 2 to 5. J. H. Hicok.
September 18 to 21 H. E. Stewart.
October 2 to 5. J. H. Hilloway.
September 26 to 28 D. P. Whitmore.
October 2 to 5. J. H. Kirk.
September 25 to 28 T. J. Shoemaker.
September 25 to 28 T. J. Shoemaker.
September 26 to 28 G. K. Estes.
October 2 to 5. Noah Tyler.
October 9 to 12. E. V. Voorhees.
October 9 to 11. Peter McIntyre.
October 9 to 12. L. B. Agard.
October 2 to 5. M. H. Goodrich. Northern Michigan Ag'l Society.

Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society.

Western Michigan Ag'l Society.

Western Michigan Ag'l Society.

Vestern Michigan Ag'l Society.

Central Michigan Ag'l Society.

Armada Agricultural Society.

Armada Agricultural Society.

Armada Agricultural Society.

Berrien County Ag'l Society.

Brooklyn Union Ag'l Society.

Cassounty Ag'l Society.

Eaton Rapids Union Ag'l Society

Genese County Ag'l Society.

Hillsdale County Ag'l Society.

Hillsdale County Ag'l Society.

Hillsdale County Ag'l Society.

Hillsdale County Ag'l Society.

Ionia County Ag'l Society.

Mason.

Ionia County Ag'l Society.

Macomb County Ag'l Society.

Pontiac.

Oceena County Ag'l Society.

Pontiac.

Oceola County Ag'l Society.

Polainwell Union Ag'l Society.

Plainwell Union Ag'l Society.

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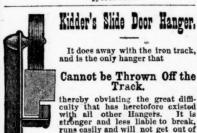
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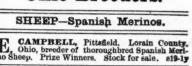
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Poetry.

AMONG THE BUTTERCUPS.

I know a field whose rough, wild grasses, With clover and buttercups flaunting free, Win scarcely a glance from whose passes, But always a smile from me.

O thick, green grass which no mower moweth! O yellow buttercups waving high!
You cover a secret which no one knoweth

I can see where, hid in your blossoming tangles, No higher than clover or dandelion stem, Stand ranges of stakes, set in regular angles, And I know the meaning of them.

They are nothing but sticks, yet they tell me story; They are dull and brown, but they seem to glo

As I stand and look, with a sudden glory, And I see them rise and grow. They spread to wall and they climb to rafter,

They open windows for glimpses sweet, Their spaces echo with happy laughter And the dance of childish feet. There is the line where the morning will enter,

Here is the point for the cool sea-breeze This is the heart of the house, the centre, Where the mother shall sit at ease That buttercup marks where the children's place

Will be when the winter fire is lit. I can see its shine on their rosy faces As they bask in the light of it. In the air-drawn nursery far above them I picture the little heads all in row.

Pillowed in slumber where those who love the Can softly come and go. Close to that red-and-white clover tangle The doors shall open to welcomes bright, And here shall the Christmas stockings dangle

In the hush of the holy night. O low brown stakes in the blossoming clover! You have no beauty for man to see; But I smile on you with the smile of a lover,

-Independent

TRUE BEAUTY. May I find a woman fair. And her mind as clear as air;

If her beauty goes alone,

As the pledge of a home to be.

'Tis to me as if 'twere none May I find a woman rich. And not of too high a pitch: If that pride should cause disdain Tell me, lover, where's thy gain?

May I find a woman wise, Hath she wit as she has will. Double arm'd she is to ill.

May I find a woman kind, And not wavering like the wind-When 'tis his and his and thine?

May I find a woman true; There is beauty's fairest hue; There is beauty, love and wit; Happy he can compass it.

LOVE AND POVERTY

Love and Poverty alone Sat listoning to the wind and rain, As white as ghosts and as cold as stone In a hut without a door or pane; Love looked around him with a shiver

Then cast a glance at his bow and quiver. . Come to my arms," pale Poverty Said with a trembling sigh; "Together we shall warmer be-Apart we both may die."

But Love shrunk back, answered "No. "Tis really time that I should go." And so Love went upon his way-

Nor have they ever met From that time to the present day, Much to poor folk's regret;

For now, to put her friends to shame Love knows no person by that name

Miscellaneous.

A LADY HELP.

Her father, Commander Dundonald Poppinger, had the gunboat Iris when his wife presented him with a little black browed daughter. So, against the dictates of her own tastes, which would have led her to give some more appropriate name to the olive-skinned, dark-eyed stranger. Mrs. Poppinger acceded to her husband's request, and had the baby baptized 'Iris.' Time went on according to its wellestablished custom, and little Iris was succeeded by many other little Poppingers, whose names are not of the slightest consequence to this story. She grew from babyhood to childhood, and on to young girlhood in a semi-respectable street in a seaport town that was not even semirespectable, when its sins of cruel immorality, dirt, drunkenness and depravity are remembered against it. Nevertheless, in this town Iris grew up in flower-like purity and prettiness, though the latter was of the order of a tropical bloom rather than that of the delicate, religioustinted gray-blue Iris, whose name she bore. Grew up to be a very refined, agreeable and accomplished addition to Badsmouth society, where her father, who had retired on the munificent sum allowed by a paternal Government to the sons who can neither work nor fight for it, was living in shabby gentility. He was an officer and a gentleman, and all his life he had associated with officers and gentlemen; and, poor old man, it was a fact that he took much pride in his position, and took what he and his wife a 'certain stand upon it.

Poor olive-skinned, dark-eyed-Iris! Her mother's relations spoke of her as 'deplorably dark,' for they were all of the whiteybrown order themselves, and despised poor Iris for her pronounced tints. What was to be done with her? This was the hard problem that arose for them to solve as all the little Poppingers, her brothers and sisters, grew up. She was ahead of all the others in years, so it was supposed that she was ahead of them all in understanding also. Therefore all the family advisers-and they were many-decreed that 'Iris should go out "do something" to maintain herself." They made their suggestions freely, but their suggestions were indefinite. In a lower stratum of society the well to do advisers are willing to 'name' the vocations they think their impecunious relations should follow. Cook, housemaid, scullery-maid, or 'general' they suggest. But in the case of Captain Dundonald Poppinger's pet, no one liked to be the first to hint that Iris had need to be thankful if she could get the place of a nursery governess. So they only said airly that 'it would be well for her to are about your going down stairs yet,' the

think of doing something, however humble, for herself before her father's death,' (an event which they sympathetic ally suggested might come off at any time) 'obliged her to put her shoulder to the wheel.'

The wheel never revolved within her reach, and while she was making strenuous efforts to get near it her father died, and her mother was left to glory in his memory and-a pension of seventy pounds a year. Things that were very appalling to the girl were said to and of her then by rich relatives, who assumed the right to criticize and direct her life, but never gave her a shiling to help to make that life a respectable one. Under the guise of affectionate counsel, the most bitter things were said by those who claimed the right to utter them on the plea of blood 'relationship.' She was scolded and sneered at for not having cultivat ed some special and expensive branch of education, which would have enabled her to teach it as a specialist expensively to others. She was called to account sharply for not having been sufficiently attractive to have won some well off man to marry her. She was made to feel that she cumbered the face of the earth, and that it was entirely her own fault that she did so. And a despairing cry went out from her young soul to God that He would take her away and not suffer her to cumber the earth any longer. It was only the unreasoning cry of an unreason ing young creature, who had not learnt yet that to be refined, sensitive, helpless and poor is an unpardonable combination in the eyes of well-to-do relatives. Some of these latter would really have generous

which is both cheap and convenient. Poor Iris! Bright, clever, and amusing, there was nothing she could do sufficient ly well when it came to the point to entitle her to teach it to others. Moreover, she had not the gift of imparting knowledge, even if she had received it from others in the first place; nor had she the gift of acting a false part, and pretending to be capable of doing that of which she was incapable.

ly doled out 'suitable' food and raiment

had begged humbly, and abased herself in

a sycophantic way. But as she did not

think of doing these things, the well-to-

do relatives found it easier and cheaper

to say all manner of unkind and uncharit-

able things about her, and then to 'wash

their hands of her'-a cleansing process

Things soon went from bad to worse in the Poppinger household, which had now to be 'managed' on seventy pounds a year. Mrs. Poppinger 'broke down' in health and spirits, as it is the presumptuous habit of delicately nurtured women to break down when they grow old and are overweighted and underfed. She became so seriously ill that a rich cousin-a City magnate-fearing that she might die, and her children be sent to the Union, and so disgrace him, offered to have the little ones cheaply and practically educated, and to give Iris a home on 'certain conditions.' The conditions were hard and Iris would have revolted, only-she couldn't. They were that Mrs. Dundonald Poppinger should take the situation of matron in the cheap and practical school to which her younger children were to be sent, and that Iris should take up her abode with their benefactor as 'ladyhelp.

The conditions were accepted. Of course they were! Don't the convicts accept their 'skilly,' and doesn't the hare accept his fate at the paws of grey-hounds fleeter and stronger than himself? Mrs. Poppinger went as matron to the school. where an illiberal education was given illiberally to her little ones; and Iris went as unpaid drudge to her mother's rich cousin's wife. Every one who knew little about her, and heard her speak of herself, said this lady was a most estimable woman, quite a model British matron, with a well-pronounced abhorrence of other people's shortcomings, and a comfortable conviction that she herself did her whole duty in a way that couldn't help being rewarded. Indeed, as contentment is a virtue. Mrs. Witherington's profound self-contentment placed her on her pedestal in the estimation of herself and many of the adoring friends whom she rewarded munificently for paying her

'This is an experiment merely, remem ber, about Iris Poppinger,' she explained to her circle when it was settled that Iris should come to stay at the Witheringtons' house in Connaught Place, as lady help to the wealthy City merchant's wife. 'This is an experiment merely. I don't feel myself bound to keep Miss Poppinger if she proves useless to me; if she has a wellregulated mind, she will be so thankful for the blessing of a much more comfortable home than she has ever known, that she will strive to be humble and useful.

'Come, come, now,' her husband said, half jocularly, but with feeling neverthe less; 'Iris isn't coming here to be a drudge, you know, my dear; you must remember the girl has been well brought up, and you-well, you must be considerate and make allowances for her.'

Mrs. Witherington had the reputation of being a Tartar in her household. Therefore her husband thought it well to pour a little oil upon the troubled waters, on which poor Iris would shortly sail.

'I shall do my duty by your cousin's daughter, Mr. Witherington; have no fear | me by it,' Iris said quietly. of that,' she said, with an air of injured and overtaxed patience. 'I do not bring any one from my side of the house into our Eden; I do not wish the introduction she would surrender that point. of a serpent into our Paradise.

'Why, bless my soul! Iris is but a girl, with no more of the serpent about her than-than you have, my dear.' Mr-Witherington said warmly. And Mrs. Witherington smiled coolly, and said. We shall see.'

Iris was received very kindly in her new home. That is, the Witheringtons were going out to dinner when she arrived, evening, at her new home; but Mrs. Witherington's own maid (who looked ed of you in return.' upon Iris as a rival) gave her some tea and toast. Her bedroom was large, healthy and airily furnished.

'If I could get by a fire,' the poor gir. said pleadingly to Bond the maid. 'Well, I don't know what their wishes

maid said, circumspectly; 'but Mrs. With erington wouldn't hear of a fire in your room, that I know. When you've taken off your things you might come into Mrs. Witherington's dressing-room and have your tea by the fire, and a chat with me.

'I think-I am too tired,' Iris said choking back all semblance of feeling hurt as well as she could. But the task was a little to hard for her. Was she to be the waiting woman's companion?

'I'll be that, I'll be anything; I'l put my neck under the yoke to any extent to help mother, to make things easier to mother!' the poorchild said to herself that night after her prayers had been said, and had crept dispiritedly into bed. And the next morning it seemed as though she were to be immediately rewarded for her brave resolve, for Mrs. Witherington came to her quite early and kindly, and said-

'Iris, I hope you have slept well, and I tope you have remembered all you owe to Mr. Witherington! We do not ask for any earthly reward for the good we do, but still I would not have you ungrateful or careless about the benefits you receive. You are to stay in bed and have your breakfast comfortably this morning. I never expect too much of any one, and your journey may have fatigued you. When you are dressed come to me in my dressing-room, and I'll appoint you some of your duties.

'I'd rather get up now,' Iris cried: 'I'm not fatigued. I hate breakfast in bed. I'm ready for my duties.'

Mrs. Witherington, lifted a conscientiously kept plump hand, and shook it warningly.

'You must subdue that unruly temper and tongue, Iris; you must learn to be grateful and humble in your demeanor toto Iris for the rest of her life, if only she ward those who befriend you at the cost of much trouble and anxiety to themselves: I am afraid you have not been taught to keep yourself in subjection. You will have your breakfast in your own coom this morning, and after it, in two hours' time, you will come to me.'

She sailed out of the room as she said this, leaving behind her a general impres sion of fatness and floridness, and of feline cautiousness. Had she waited a minute longer. Iris would have asked to be al lowed to go out and take a little walk in the fresh air in the park. The thought of breakfast was repugnant to her. But Mrs. Witherington did not grant her this minute for action.

The fact was, Mrs. Witherington had planned her arrangements rather too closely. Bond, her maid, was an expensive luxury; therefore, when Mrs. Wither ington agreed to take Iris into her house as lady-help she determined at the same time to get rid of Bond, and make Iris assume Bond's duties. But she did not wish Iris to be alarmed by Bond's report, either of these duties or of the one who exacted them. Therefore she had settled that Bond should leave the house in the afternoon of the day on which Iris was to arrive in the evening. But Bond had fathomed Mrs. Witherington's motive and had malignantly defeated it. However, Iris had given the maid no

opportunity of talking of her wrongs and her mistress' meannesses on the previous night; and, having ascertained this, Mrs. Witherington was resolved that she should not have the chance of doing so this morning. Accordingly she kept Iris be gently expelled from the house. This not realize that she was only a lady's lations.' very much better character than she deserved by reason of her mistress's ardent desire to get rid of her peaceably, was very perverse about being sped on her penniless. way. She lingered longer than usual over the thankless task of adorning her mistress's ill-favored head with morning lace. Her 'hands trembled so,' she asserted, pulling Mrs. Witherington's locks sharply as she spoke, 'that she really couldn't get on; the thought of how that inexperienced young person would fail to set off Mrs. Witherington to the best advantage, upset her horful.'

To this Mrs. Witherington suavely re plied that she 'thanked Heaven she had no personal vanity, and that if it were not for pleasing Mr. Witherington, and helping to keep up their exalted position, she should by preference wear the unassuming print instead of the sumptuous satin

or rich piled velvet.' 'If I could see the young person for half an hour I could put her in the way?' Bond suggested, but Mrs. Witherington was deaf to the suggestion; and at length Bond was evicted, and Mrs. Witherington prepared to install Iris in the vacant

Humility and gratitude-these were the virtues that Mrs. Witherington prized nost highly in those around her; and she nade them her theme during her first hour's intercourse with Iris. At the end of her harangue she suddenly assumed a pleasantly bustling air, which was at least a relief to Iris after the portentious de

meanor of the last hour. 'I like my house to be like a hive-full of busy bees,' she commenced briskly. Now, Iris-by the way haven't you another name? Iris is too absurd.'

'It is my only name; therefore, absurd as you may think it, you will have to call

'I think I shall call you Poppinger. 'I think you will not,' the girl said, so decidedly that Mrs. Witherington thought

'Well now, Iris, you begin to be one of my busy bees at once. I have been very careful in having the duties of a lady-help laid down for my guidance. You will assist me at my toilette, keep my wardrobe in perfect order, and wash all my laces and fine things. When you consider what a home you will have here, when you remember what boundless gratitude you owe to Mr. Witherington for maincold and hungry, at seven o'clock in the taining you, your heart will throb gladly, and will own that little enough is expect-

> 'What wages am I to have?' Iris asked, looking Mrs. Witherington straight in the face.

'Wages!' 'Yes, wages! Servants always have them, and I shall be a servant while I live

'No, Iris, no,' Mrs. Witherington interrupted plausibly, 'you will be nothing of the kind; you will be a "lady-help"mark the word, alady-help. You will not be required to associate with the other domestics-I mean with the servants.' 'Say the "other servants," Iris put in

bluntly. 'No, I will not; you are my lady-help, and you're going to be a nice, good, little, industrious girl, and relieve your poor dear mother of a dreadful burden.' Mrs. Witherington said quite encouragingly.

'My poor dear mother would break her neart if she knew all this,' Iris said meditatively, 'but she won't know, Mrs. Witherington. Where are your laces? the girl continued, jumping up from her low chair as she spoke. 'I shall tear them to tatters; still I had better begin washing them at once.

The girl had a high spirit and a loving heart. The former would have driven her into rebellion against Mrs. Witherington, The latter made her bear hard things for her mother's sake. She fell into the way of doing all that Mrs. Witherington required of her, and that lady nourished the fond delusion that she had secured a trea sure for life at a cheap rate. But all the while Iris was biding her time patiently in order that her first struggle might be an effectual and last one.

Soon Bond could not have competed with her in the deft handling of Mrs. Witherington's hair, laces, or renovated costumes. Adroit, light-handed, gifted with taste to a rare degree, she "made the best" of her task-mistress's personal appearance in a way that caused a spark of gratitude to ignite at last in that selfadoring lady's heart. When she had done this. Iris made her first move.

'Mrs. Witherington,' she began one night, when her mistress was sitting exultant before the glass, studying the good effect of recently placed "old point" and diamonds on her head, 'am I a good lady's maid now?' 'There can't be a better.' Mrs. Wither

ington said enthusiastically. 'I am glad, for you will give me a character that will get me what I want.'

'A what?' 'A character. I am going to get into some place where I can make money to

pay for something I must have.' 'And what is that?' 'Lessons for the stage.'

Then Mrs. Witherington scolded, stormed, expostulated, pleaded. But Iris had learnt her own value during this time of iron servitude, and she stood out now either for good wages or a good character

'Mr. Witherington will sink under the disgrace of a relation of his going on the stage,' his wife urged; but Iris only laugh-

'I shall not proclaim the relationship. I shall be too much ashamed to acknow ledge how a "relation" has tried to degrade and keep me down, if I ever do get among ladies and gentlemen on the stage."

'What has put this idea into your head? 'Seeing that Miss Tremayne is advertising for a maid, and offering forty pounds a year wages. Miss Tremayne wouldn't be the grand actress she is if she hadn't the heart to feel for such a poor

football of fortune as I have been. 'Your wicked ambition will bring you to ruin.' Mrs. Witherington said spitefully, tears of vexation coming into her eyes a prisoner in her room until Bond could at the prospect of losing her 'cheap treasure.' 'I wash my hands of you, but the done Mrs. Witherington felt that she had world shall know that you preferred a life | five minutes before a rough tree trunk has it in her to induct Iris into Bond's place so of wicked excitement and temptation to cleverly and cautiously that the girl would | a safe and happy home with your own re-

> the same-luckily for me,' Iris said coolly, and Mrs. Witherington could have slapped her for being so independent though

Iris went to the beautiful, popular, clever Miss Tremayne as maid, and remained with her in that capacity one hour. At the end of that hour the warm-hearted woman who sat at the top of the tree had the Saginaw lumber mills, for the reason learnt the story of the poor little aspirant at the foot of it.

'You shall stay with me as my friend and pupil, Iris,' she said, with all that gracious grace that has made her such a sovereign lady on the stage; 'and as it will be impossible for you really to study while your mind is half absent with your mother and her troubles, those troubles must be relieved at once. I am alone in the world; they shall be my mother and

brothers.' For fifteen months Mr. and Mrs. Witherington told all their friends 'in confidence' that they washed their hands of Iris, whose conduct and career had crushed all sympathy and interest for her out of their expansive hearts. At the end of that time Iris made a successful debut. Then for another year she studied harder than ever, always helped by Miss Tremayne. Then she 'ground' for six months in small parts in the provinces. Then Miss Tremayne brought her out at her (Miss Tremayne's) own theatre without any preliminary puff, and Iris touch-

ed the people's heart and taste at once. The second night of her performance the Witheringtons were there, letting every one near them know that the young actress was their cousin. The next, Mrs. Poppinger received an offer from her cousin of a moderate income for her life, and at the same time he reminded her that had it not been for his excellent wife's admirable training of Iris. Iris would never have been able to approach Miss Tremayne with a proffer of services. 'In fact,' he said, 'I hope our dear girl will never for get that this most gratifying result is entirely due to the circumstance of our hav ing given Iris a home and taught her to be useful. This is a most pleasing reflection to us, and I trust you will always keep this truth before our dear girl.'

So, as Iris soared higher and higher the Witheringtons eulogized themselve more and more to their own circle, as the benefactors and guardian angels of their 'little pet cousin Iris.'—Whitehall Review.

AGENTS wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispensable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a good profit in supplying the large demand but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc, which would otherwis spoil. Address the Humiston Preserving Co. 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt.

From Forest to Mill

Up the Saginaw, in a wide region, reached either by the river or its tributaries, the great pine saw log, often three feet in diameter, has its birth. Pine forests, now rapidly thinning out, once covered several thousand square miles around headwaters. Entering that lumber region in the late autumn, the lumbermen establish camps, round which during the whole winter long the axes resound, the tall trunks fall, and in sections are rolled to the adjacent streams for the spring floods to bear away. Floating down to the main river, the 'boom men" pick out each owner's logs as identified by the brand, and gather them inside of the booms, which may be curtly described as long treetrunks chained together at the end, often enclosing a smooth water surface of several acres. The coves of the Saginaw-called locally "bayous," a term borrowed from the lower Mississippi -are specially adapted for the gathering and organization of these log armies.

The military metaphor, indeed, has peculiar fitness here, for the logs are muster ed side by side in companies, held to gether by a rope fastened to each log by device not unlike the domestic clothes pin As the logs down stream are worked up by the tireless mills, these upper booms are drawn upon for more, until the freezing river finds them quite empty, and another winter comes on to yield its fresh supply. But the saw-log's story becomes most dramatic as it nears the mill, and, loosened from the restraining rope, is steered into the glade of open water that leads up to the wooden slide. Enter now the great lumber mill, and we shall be in at the saw-log's death. Down the slide on a wooden railroad runs a heavy truck, fitted with two cross-lines of heavy iron teeth. With a plunge it dashes below the water, still holding its place on the rails. Then three giant logs are floated above it. At a signal the steam is let on, the ma. chinery reversed, the strong chain holding the truck tightens, and the truck itself begins to ascend. The sharp teeth catch the logs, which in a trice are lifted dripping from the water, whisked up like twigs a hundred feet to the mill, and rolled off opposite the first set of saws. These saws are two in number. One set

below is of the buzz variety, perhaps six feet in diameter, and cutting, therefore, through a three-feet log; but, as this semidiameter is often insufficient for a big log, a second and smaller "buzz," placed above and in front of the first, cuts the slice, which otherwise might still hold fast the slab. One of the largest logs weighs a number of tons, and human strength alone would never suffice to turn it after one of its sides had been "slabbed." Just here comes a beautiful piece of powerful mechanism. At the touch of a lever a stout beam, armed with iron teeth, rises by the forest-Titan's side. It snatches the wood, and in less time than words can tell it the log is tumbled over, and the framework rushing back and forth with amazing speed, has driven the edges of the tree athwart the saws, until the once rough stick stands forth a symmetrical square. Then, in another instant, it is shifted before the "gang," a set of ordinary upright saws placed an inch apart, and often with 30 or 35 blades. Below, an ordinary circular planer revolves in front of the gang and smooths the lower edges of the boards. The immense piece of timber is run through in a few moments, and what was passed into the inch boards of commerce. Nor does the work end here, for the slabs are passed to a new machine, which gence, and whatever part of them can be made so become laths. Other machines take the harder woods, ash, elm, or oak and convert them with equal speed into staves, barrel heads or shingles, and finally the othewise useless debris passes to the furnaces to feed the fires of the engine. There is seen little or no sawdust around that it is all used for the furnace flames and, in general, the cycle of utilities by which one branch of the great industry is made to feed or supplement another seems as rounded as human ingenuity can make it.

Gathering Rubber.

The Indian pushes his boat through the overhanging foliage to the river's bank clears a small spot in which to swing his nammock, and is soon ready for business. He then cuts paths through the underbrush to ten or twelve trees in the imme diate vicinity. Incisions are made in the trunks of the trees with a hatchet or sharp knife. Beneath these incisions small tir or earthen cups are fastened by means of soft clay. By the time he has completed this work the cups upon the first tree are filled with a white sap resembling cows' milk. The Indian empties the cups into a large gourd which he carries to the spot where his hammock is swung. A small fire is burning near by. He throws a handful of nuts from the palm tree upon the glowing coals and places over them : bottomless tunnel-shaped earthen vessel Taking a paddle shaped instrument he dips it in the white milk and holds it in the dense black smoke which pours out of the mouth of the vessel. With each dry ing a thin layer of rubber is formed. The process is continued until the 'paddle has two or three inches of rubber upon it. weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. This is then cut off with the matchete-a knife used by the natives-and after a few days, drying in the sun is ready for market. The masses of rubber made in this way are called 'biscuits.' While the process of drying is going on the milk which has been spilled on the ground coagulates into a soft sour substance. This is gathered and pressed into a round ball and sent to market under the name of 'negro heads. The commercial value of 'biscuit' ranges from fifty to sixty cents per pound, and 'negro heads' from thirty to forty cents per pound. The general law of supply and demand renders these prices subject to a wide variation. On arriving at the factory, the biscuits are placed in a large vat of hot water and allowed to soften. They are then run through powerful grinders made of corrugated iron and rolled into sheets. After drying, the sheets are manufactured into boots, shoes and moving. The safety of the town and the other articles.

A Spunky Editoress.

newspaper woman in this country. be compelled to try to put it down, and Wisteria vines climb over the windows that gun is the first that I shall fire." No and low doorways, and magnolia trees uprising occurred. cast graceful shadows over the wide, worn porches. Here in this quiet house lives Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett, the oldest newspaper woman in this country. In 1848 Mrs. Prewett was left a widow, the of a peculiar mottled leather was seen in a most important of her possessions being three little children and a weekly newspaper, the Yazoo City Whig, afterwards the Banner. For more than fourteen years Mrs. Prewett was editoress, proprietor, news editor, agent, book-keeper, and mailing clerk for her spunky little paper. She also kept house, saw that things were tidy at home, and did the sewing and patching and mending and knitting for her three children. Her editorials were strong and fearless, and exercised strong influence in Mississippi politics. Mrs. Prewett held out as long as she could against the extreme measure of secession; but when she did haul down her Union flag she become one of the boldest, bravest defenders of the Southern cause. At one time Mrs. Prewett had an editorial tilt with Mrs. Swisshelm, who was then running a paper in Massachusetts, regarding the respective merits of their babies. At another time a Jackson (Miss.) editor, intending to be sarcastic, invited the editress of the Banner to put on her breeches and come over to Jackson and run the legislature, she having criticised some of the acts of the members. The editress retorted that if the Jackson editor would put on his breeches and come over to Yazoo City, he would be received by two little boys-one 8 and the other 10 years old-who would hang a leather medal about his neck as an I. O. U. for a sound whaling to be administered as soon as they were grown hig enough to do it. Mrs. Prewett's was the first paper in the country to announce the name of Millard Fillmore for the presidency, This brave, hard-working woman used to take her sewing to the office with her, and when interruped by the proverbial fiends that haunted newspaper offices, even before the war, she would lay aside her pen and sew or knit while talking, so as not to lose any time. Finally, this grand woman's strength gave way, and she became a helpless invalid. For twenty years she has been tied hand and foot to an invalid's chair, whence, with an eve as keen and a mind as bright as it was when editress of a dashing influential paper, she looks out on the world in which she has already accomplished her life's work. In her own room walls and ceilings are deftly covered with the pictures cut from illustrated papers-ten years in the history

General John A. Dix. It was while Secretary of the Treasury

of the pictorial publications of this

country are traced upon its walls. Mrs.

Prewett is a bright, cultivated woman. In

her day she was one of the most beautiful

women in the South, and was sought for

her womanly graces as well as for her

brilliant intellect. To-day she is a graceful

writer, and occasionally dainty poems,

like white winged birds, flutter out into the

newspaper world from her little home in

the peaceful Yazoo valley.

that Dix sent the famous dispatch with which his name will ever be popularly associated. Two accounts of the affair have been given. The one which appears in the "Memoirs" was written by Mr. Dix himself and now sees print for the first time. Three days after taking charge of the Treasury he sent W. H. Jones, a clerk of the Department, to New Orleans for the purpose of saving the revenue cutters in that city. The latter on the 29th of January, 1861, sent back a dispatch that Capt. Breshwood, of the revenue cutter McClelland, refused to obey orders. Secretary Dix immediately telegraphed to Jones: "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him a mutineer and treat him ac-

submitting it to the President, as the lat Afterwards Dix related the circumstances to him and repeated the famous order. Says Dix: "When I came to the words 'shoot him on the spot,' the President started suddenly, and said, with a good deal of emotion, 'Did you write that?' 'No, sir,' I said, 'I telegraphed it.' He he ever referred to it again." It would scarcely be worth while to folcareer of Major General Dix during the war. His opportunities for distinguish himself in the field were not marked, but his services were of a most useful charac ter. Much of the time he had charge of the Eastern Department, with his headquarters in New York City, so that he then had no particular chance for conspicuous achievements. One incident of interest we will, however, relate. The first summer of the war Gen. Dix was in command of the Department of Maryland. Baltimore was then seething with rebel hatred and plotting, and no one knew when an the rounds that if there was one Gen. Dix. who was stationed at Fort McHenry, would shell the place. A delegation of Baltimore ladies, accordingly, one day called at the fort to learn his intentions. After some conversation he invited them to a walk around the walls. At one point they came to a huge Columbiad, the largest in the

fort. The General said: "Ladies, there

will be no trouble in the city unless it is

created by persons of your own social po-

sition; the common people will not rise

until they see the aristocracy of Baltimore

tially in your hands. Will you oblige me The New Orleans Picayune has the folby mounting these steps, looking over the lowing interesting particulars of the top of that gun, and noting the place to career of Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett, who which it points." The ladies complied, was born in Stillwater, New York, and and one exclaimed, "It points to Monu educated in the Willard Seminary at ment square!" "Yes," replied the Gen-Troy: In a tiny, cosy little cottage in eral, "and I tell you now that, if there Yazoo City, Miss., lives the first real should be an uprising in Baltimore, I shall

Alligator Leather.

A large variety of pocketbooks, card cases, hand bags, and other articles made Chambers street showcase. A long, narrow piece of the same kind of leather hung over them. It was rounded at one end and tapered away to a point at the other. Two flippers projected from each side of

"The use of alligator skins seems to be increasing," the reporter said to the proprietor of the showcase.

"The increase is astonishing," he re plied. "Twelve or fifteen years ago alligator leather was tanned as a curiosity. Few articles were made of it. About four years ago, however, the manufacture of alligator leather began in earnest. First a few shoes were made of it, and the manufacturers of such goods saw there was something in it. It is a peculiarly beautiful leather. There are no two skins mark. ed just alike, and it follows that no two articles of the leather can be alike. The natural color of the leather is attractive, aside from the beauty of the markings. It finishes soft and flexible. It is conceded that Americans tan and finish it in a manner superior to the best workmanship of the old country. Here is a pocketbook: American alligator skin forms the outside-American calf-skin the lining. Any judge of such goods will say that it is by all odds the handsomest as well as the best leather of the kind in existence. Sixty dollars a dozen for such goods, small as they are, is a low price.

"While the beauty of alligator leather is its chief characteristic, its durability is of hardly less importance. These gripsacks of alligator leather will outwear their owners, no matter how youthful. With these two things in its favor, it is no wonder that the sale of alligator leather is in creasing." "How many alligators were slaughter-

ed to satisfy the demand last year?" "Not less than half a million."

"How did you get the skins, and where do they come from?"

"Most of them come from Florida and the other Gulf States. The alligators are shot with rifles, and the negros have al most a monopoly of the business. When a alligator craws out on the sand for his after-dinner sleep he falls a victim. The negro gets from fifty cents to \$1 apiece for alligators. The hunt is carried on so vigorously that the reptiles are beginning to grow scarce. Laws will have to be en acted eventually to protect them during the breeding season and when young.

"All sizes, from two to eighteen feet in length, are now killed. The choice skin is six feet long. There is as much difference between the six foot skin and the eighteen foot skin as there is between a calfskin and an ox hide. The skins are packed in lime for two months to remove the horny scales. The remaining process is much like that for any leather. It takes four months to prepare a skin. There is

a tannery for alligator skins in Brooklyn.' "Has any one developed an imitation of alligator leather?"

The frauds are in using imperfect skins. No lime will soften the horns that have stood the attrition of red hot sand for half a century. Those skins do not wear well between the scales. There are other imperfections in the skins. The demands for colored goods helps us out, however, as the coloring matter covers a multitude of imperfections. When you want an alligator leather article of any kind, choose the uncolored goods, pay a fair price, and you will get the cheapest as well as the handsomest and best."-New York Sun.

The Air of Houses.

There is much confusion in the minds of some people, says the Building News (London), with respect to the dryness or dampness of houses. An air tight room is more or less damp, though people are generally apt to think it otherwise if there is cordingly. If any one attempts to haul no draught, and all the air is carefully down the American flag, shoot him on the shut out. As a general rule, we invariably pot." Dix's estimate of the spunkless find the most draughty house is the driest, Buchanan is apparent when he says that as it will be generally found to be the he decided to send the order without first healthiest, if not the most comfortable, in cold weather. But the air of a room, as ter, he thought, would not permit it to go. | that for an invalid, may become too dry; it may be overheated with a stove, which would become injurious to the patient. In certain cases vaporizers are now employed to give the air of the sick chamber its healthful proportion of moisture.

Mr. G. J. Symons, in a paper on meteorology, has remarked that the subject of made no answer, nor do I remember that the hygrometry of the sick room was unknown two generations ago. If in addition to temperature, the quantity of moislow with the greatest brevity, even, the ture in a sick room were indicated by the hygrometer, a great deal more might be done for the invalid's comfort. It is just as easy to regulate the hygrometric condition of the sick room as its temperature, and, in many respiratory complaints, the former is even of greater importance than the latter. The hotter the air is the more water can it contain, and this condition does not appear to be apprehended by those who dwell in such rooms, or provide the means of heating and ventilating

Prof. Tyndall found that the moisture in the air of an ordinary room absorbs 50 outbreak would occur. The rumor went to 70 times as much of the radiant heat as the air does. Moisture is the regulator and conservator of the heat, and in due quantity acts like a blanket, by protecting us from too sudden cooling or heating. The question is one, we think, worthy more attention by the sanitary builder than has been given to it. Complaints are loud against certain hot air furnaces, for breathing; they tend to scorch and dry the air, and to this extent they are unnealthy.

That Husband of Mine Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer:" \$1. Drug lives of its citizens are, therefore, substan gists.

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ter, exclain 'There Ye've sed cum jump o' licker ag On heari -who, (as was a colo land) boun one of his the horrific lated, glari balls, at th "Ho! ho and you're the woman

tongue, or Skillfull as the star the ground twilight, e "Moor of thundered

"Quarre Ha! ha-a-a he sprang Relishin hurried to vicinity, a was witnes

COUNTRY COUSINS.

Fow dear to my heart are the sweet country cou When dog doys of summer begin to draw near When bricks have grown hot and when sunstroke

Fill body with anguish and bosom with fear! The green waving fields and the sweet-smellin

breezes,
The 'scaplug from turmoil to quiet and calm, The rich creamy milk which the ready hand seizes, And e'en the brown cousins who live on th

The plain country cousins, the uncultured cousins The sweet country cousins who live on the

The sweet country cousins! oh, aren't they a tree

How handy to have at the vacation time! And paying one's board is a too costly pleasure, When all can be had without spending a dime How pleasant to live on rich cream and ripe berries Fresh golden hued butter and cakes light and

Prec use of the horses, the carts and the wherries Of sweet country cousins who live on the farm! The plain country cousins, the uncultured cousins The sweet country cousins who live on the farm

How dear are the sweet country cousins in Sum-

How fragrant the meadows, romantic the dawn! But straightway your faces begin to grow glummer At thoughts of their visit next winter to town. The theatre, the concert, the lecture, the money Expended in tickets! The thought gives a qualr The sequel of summer is not quite so funny-Why don't the sweet cousins remain on the farm The brown-visaged consine, the great awkward

The bothersome cousins should stay on the farm. -Rural New-Yorker.

A Big One.

A Englishman who was traveling on the Mississippi River told rather tough stories about London thieves. With a silent but expressive "Humph!" a Cincinnati man named Case heard these narratives, and then remarked that the Western thieves beat the London operators all hollow. "How so?" inquired the Englishman with surprise. "Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West." "Not a great deal." "Well," said Case, "my brother once lived out West, but he had to leave. although his business was the best in the country." "What business was he in?" "The lumber business-he had a saw mill." "And they stole the lumber?" "Yes, and saw-logs, too," "Saw-logs?" "Yes, whole dozens of black walnut logs were carried away in a single night." "Is it possible?" "True, upon my honor, sir. He tried every way to prevent it; but it was all of no use. Just to give you an idea how they steal out there," continued Case, giving a sly wink at the listening company, "did you ever work in a saw "Never." "Well, one day my brother bought a fine black walnut log digressions in it, repetitions also. But four feet three at the butt, and not a knot in it. He was determined to keep that log anyhow, and hired two Scotchmen to rage and impotence, and a single man, watch it all night. Well, they took a who was triumphant, though his voice small demijohn of whisky with them. snaked the log up hill, built a fire, and then sat down on the log to play cards, just to keep awake, you see. "Twar a monstrous big log-bark over two inches thick. Well, as I was saying, they played cards and drank whiskey all night, and lands! when it began to grow light they went to sleep astraddle the log. About a minute after daylight Brother George went over to the mill to see how they were getting on; and the log was gone! 'What were the Scotchmen doing?' Sitting on the bark! The thieves had driven an iron

The Apparition.

wedge into the butt-end which pointed

down hill, and hitched a voke of oven on

and pulled it right out of the shell, leaving

the three Scotchmen astraddle of it fast

career, when the late Ira Aldridge, the renowned African Roscius, was filling a wonderfully successful engagement at the Theater Royal, in the city of Dublin, Ireland, while taking an evening stroll on one occasion through the quaint locality known as Liberty, he happened by a dairy situated on a thoroughfare called the Coombe. The pathos of sweet woman's effective organ of warfare, attuned to a shrill and contentious pitch, arrested his attention and caused him to turn his eves and look within as he passed. The glance discovered a noble specimen of "the finest peasantry in the world" in a seemingly gross state of inebriety, vainly endeavor ing to steady himself by partially leaning back against a counter near the door; while further within, stood she of the mellow voice, with arms akimbo, and whose flow of language, more rapid than elegant, proclaimed her a wife, roundly berating her recreant lord and master for squandering their hard earnings upon whisky and boon companions. Maudlin mutterings, interspersed with an occasional oath of dissent, interposed by the husband. exasperating the woman all the more, imparted wonderful vigor to a fast and furious tirade so uniquely expressed as to cause Aldridge to loiter a few moments within hearing; when finally, at an unusually severe and scathing invective, spitefully spat forth by his angry helpmate, the man started up, as well as he was able, and ter, exclaimed:

"There now, bad luck to it-shut up. Ye've sed enough. An' may the old boy cum jumpin' fur me if I iver touch a drap o' licker agin!"

On hearing this, the listening Aldridge -who, (as our readers are no doubt aware) was a colored man (a great rarity in Ireland) bounced lightly in, and, assuming one of his most effective attitudes before the horrified pair, in thrilling tones ejaculated, glaring wildly, with protruding eyeballs, at the terror-stricken man:

"Ho! ho-o-o! Here I am! Drink again, and you're mine!" Turning flercely to the woman, he said, "Forbear ever thy tongue, or I'll have you!"

Skillfully putting out the single light, as the startled victims sank cowering to the ground, and looking terribly grand in twilight, even as when he represented the "Moor of Venice" on the mimic stage, he thundered forth:

"Quarrel again, and I'll come for both. Ha! ha-a-a!" And, laughing demonically, he sprang quickly away.

Relishing the joke hugely, Aldridge hurried to some friends living in the vicinity, and watched with them the denovement. Shortly, a great commotion was witnessed; the whole neighborhood generally, are its friends.

was in a state of agitation and ferment over the wonderful and awful occurrence -the excitement was intense, and fear and trembling came upon many.

The dairy people, firmly believing that his Satanic Majesty had appeared to them in all his gorgon terrors clad, ever after took heed to their ways, and lived soberly and circumspectly all their days, and were esteemed by every one who knew them as patterns of strict propriety.

A Long Speech.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by Dr. De Cosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending which would take Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The close of the session; unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about ten A. M.. and began a speech against the

His friends cared little, for they sup osed that by one or two o'clock he would e through and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still-had not more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock-he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock-he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it.

The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth-he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For awhile they made merry over it; but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them, because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time.

They tried to shut him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they sat down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from his subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays, and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring, and trying to look wide-awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were still the speaker kept on; at last, noon came to a baffled majority, livid with had sunk to a whisper, his eyes were almost shut, and were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twentysix hours, and saved the settlers their

An Englishman in Chicago.

Of course, says the writer of a letter to stock yards of Chicago. A lively piebald porker was one of a number grunting and quarreling in a pen, and I was asked to keep my eye on him. And what happened to that porker was this: He was sud. denly seized by a hind leg and jerked up on a small crane. This swung him swiftly to the fatal door through which no pig ever returns. On the other side stood a

Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more,

And the dead pig shot across a trough and through another doorway, and then there was a splash. He had fallen head first into a vat of boiling water. Some unseen machinery passed him along swiftly to the other end of the terrible bath, and there a water-wheel picked him up and flung him on to a sloping counter. Here another machine seized him, and with one revolution scraped him as bald as a nut. And down the counter he went, losing his head as he slid past a man with a hatchet, and then, presto! he was up again by the heels. In one dreadful handful a man emptied him, and while another squirted him with fresh water, the pig-registering his own weight as he passed the teller's box-shot down the steel bar from which he hung and whisked around into the icehouse. One long cut of a knife made two "sides of pork" out of the piebald pig. Two hacks of a hatchet brought away his backbone. And there, in 35 seconds from the last grunt, dirty, hot-headed, noisy-the pig was hanging up in two pieces, clean, tranquil, iced.

An Agnostic.

There has been a great deal of ingenuity exhausted in obtaining a satisfactory definition of the word "agnostic." In the opinion of President Seelve, of Amherst, t is "one who will neither grow in know striking his clinched fist upon the coun- edge nor teach others to grow." Mr. Charles A. Dana defines it as "one who knows nothing of the hereafter, and doesn't believe that any one else does." Webster calls an agnostic "one who professes ig norance or refrains from dogmatic assertion." Brother Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, of Detroit, puts down the agnostic as "one of dose chaps what knows noffin about heben or hell, and 'sposes everybody jes' as big dunce as hisself." The Boston Globe, commenting upon the definition of an agnostic as "a man who is not sure of anything-not even that he is not sure of anything," remarks that it describes the office boy, while the Boston Post declares that an agnostic is "a man who would hesitate about betting on a straight flush."

> Bishop Burnett preached before Charles II.or noisop Burnett preached before Charles II.on one occasion and at a certain point he brought his fist down on the pulpit cushion with great emphasis, saying: "Who dare deny this statement?" The King rejoined: "Nobody, Bishop, who is within reach of such a blow as

Dr. J. M. G. Pheeton, is a U. S. Ex-Surge

U. S. Surgeon Recommends. residing now at Bloomington, Ind. The Dr. writes to say: "I recommend Samaritan Nervine because it cures epilepsy." Physicians, The New-Yorker thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

VARIETIES.

A CELTIC fishmonger stopped his wagon in front of a house. He jumped from his seat, took two bass from the rear of the wagon, and entered the basement door of the house. An aged darkey shortly afterward drove a hungry looking horse, attached to a collection of vehi cular ruins, behind the fishmonger's wagon. He thrust his hands into the ruins, brought forth two boxes of strawberries, and carried them into the house adjoining the one that the fish-

monger had entered. In the rear of the fishmonger's wagon was box of crabs covered with sea grass. The darkey's weird and hollow-eyed horse gazed upon the sea-grass longingly. Then he sniffed it. Suddenly he plunged his nose into the box and got a large mouthful of grass, which he started from a great many settlers their lands. De to munch greedily. He stirred up a combative crab, which fastened itself on one of his nos job had been held back till the eve of the trils. He jerked his head out of the box, emitted a wild neigh, and began to plunge and kick with great enthusiasm. The fishmonger and the darkey appeared simultaneously. fishmonger seemed somewhat convulsed at the antics of the darkey's steed. The darkey was evidently displeased

"Take dat crab offen my hoss's nose," he houted. "Take it off yourselluf," replied the fish-

onger. "I'll smash de crab wif dis hvar stick," yelled the darkey, as he picked up a piece of wood

that his frightened horse had kicked off the seat of his wagon. "Lave the crab alone." said the fishmonger. 'Phat the divil's business had your horse ating

my grass?" At this critical stage of the dialogue the crab dropped from the horse's nose, and the fishmonger picked it up and tossed it into his wagon. The darkey and the fishmonger then

"YES," said Mr. Dooflicker, as he drew his chair out on the porch to the family circle, "I had some wild experience when I was a loco. motive engineer. I remember one night I was ordered to take a doctor from Chicago to Mendota in the quickest possible time. To make my engine lighter I uncoupled the tender and left it on a side track. When the doctor took a seat on the fireman's box I threw the lever down in the corner and gave her steam. Away we jumped like a scared kangaroo. The doctor's eyes bulged out like a pair of porcelain door knobs as we hustled over the prairie toward Riverside.

"What's that-a post?" asked the Doctor as we passed something in a jiffy. That was a coal-shed one hundred and twenty feet long. So you can see how fast we

were going. "'What's that funny looking fringe on our left?' asked the Doctor. " 'Them's the telegraph peles,' answered the

fireman as he stopped half a minute, from shovelling coal, just as we zipped through the shop yards at Aurora. "Well, we made Mendota without a stop in forty-one minutes and a half, just two miles to

the minute, and I boiled the coffee in my dinner pail on the driving boxes." "What a long-armed driver you must have had, pa," put in Theopholus Dooflicker, as he

looked up from the copy of Æsop's fables that lay on his lap. "How's that?" asked Dooflicker.

"Why, to shovel coal in Aurora from a ter der that lay on a side track in Chicago." Dooflicker went in the house.

THE Rev. Casper Everhart, a Methodist preacher at Frederick, Maryland, who had been a chaplain in the Revolutionary army was brought to Washington during the sojourn the London Daily News, I went to see the of Gen. Lafayette, and was a prominent guest at a banquet given by members of Congress When called upon, he told several amusing Revolutionary anecdotes, and was about to re sume his seat, when some one inquired:

"How was it, Mr. Everhart, that you, un armed, took three British soldiers prisoners?"
"But I was armed," he replied. "True, I had no gun, nor pistol, nor sword, but I had a powerful weapon, and one that, if used too of ten, is very deadly, and I used it on this occasion. It was a bottle of rum. I met these soland entered into a little conv with them, and, finally, invited them to go to spring near by and take refreshing drinks They required no persuasion, but went at once, and stacked their arms, sat down and soon became hors du combat, as our French allies used to say. Wishing to extend my hospitalities still further, I took their muskets, and then in vited them to accompany me to our camp. Duly appreciating my kindness in taking care of them when not in a fit condition to take care of themselves, they did not refuse my pressing invitation."

MR. BLINN had been coming in late for se eral nights and reporting to his wife that he was busy until midnight. Her suspicions wer roused, however, and she interviewed one of his companions without telling him who she

"You know Mr. Blinn?" she asked. "Oh, yes, madam, quite well. He is a paricular friend of mine." "You have been with him a good deal of

"Yes, every night."

"He is quite busy at night now, isn't he?" "He has been very busy, indeed, every night when I have seen him," and he laughed. Will you tell me the nature of his busi-

"Well, he was trying to walk on both sides of the pavement at once going home, and I assure you, madam, a busier man I haven't seen for a long time. If he has told you he was busy late at night, you may take my word for it that he was telling you the unadulterated truth. and no discount to the trade."

We saw a boy nailing up a box the other day containing some articles which he intended sending by express. From the nature of the contents we knew it was essential that the box should not be inverted on the passage. So we ventured the suggestion to place the muchabused "This side up," etc., conspicuously on the cover. A few days after we saw our boy

"Heard from your goods yet? Did they get there safely?" "Exery one broke," replied he, sullenly

'Lost the hull lot! Hang the express coi pany! "Did you put on 'This side up,' as w

told you?" "Yes. I did: an' for fear they shouldn't see it on the cover, I put it on the bottom too! They've no excuse for such careless

GOT 'EM !- A New-Englander who was a wa kept an eating-house near Boston, where, as he used to say, you could get anything that was ever made to eat. One day in came a New-Yorker, and, stepping up to the bar, asked the landlord what he could give him dinner. "Anything, sair," said the host-"anything

"Waal," said the New-Yorker, eyeing him "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant." "Well, we've got 'em-got 'em all ready, right here in the house; but you'll have to tak a whole 'un, 'cause we never cut 'em."

Chaff.

Business conducted on sound principles. The telephone. Always in debt and no real necessity for it-

A postscript may be defined as a line to hang the close on.

What letter in the alphabet is the best initial for encumber? Double you.

England is no longer the "mother country. She's only "assister" to us. Anybody who understands Latin, of cours

ows that an eggshell is an ova coat A young lady, not well versed in music wants to know if dance music is written in foo

This is one of the best mottos ever followed

cut out. "Where do all the flies go to?" asks at exchange. They have been boarding at our nouse this month.

Mrs. Partington, dear old lady, says that there are few people nowadays who suffer from "suggestion of the brain.

"Torn Asunder," is the title of a new play. We should suggest "Muclage; or, Stuck To-gether," as a good name for the author's next effort. An Ohio marshal has issued an order pr

claiming that all animals found running a large will be "pounded." Now is the time to get up clubs. The consciousness of wrong-doing is to the soul what a forgotten peg in a boot is to the foot. You can't be happy until you do some thing about it.

A certain merchant, in want of a boy, lately

displayed the following suggestive notic: "Bo wanted that has fully rested himself, and is no too intellectual." What so rare as a day in June?" is 'no longer an unanswered question, the Harvard Lampoon having discovered that the reply is "the 29th of February."

A thrifty farmer took his son to the doctor. "If you can cure him for less than funeral expenses," he said, "go shead; but if you can't sonny will have to take his chance."

"Yes," she said, "I love him dearly, but I'm afraid to marry him. I don't think he is very healthy, and I don't want to go in black, as it doesn't agree with my complexion.'

A New England physician says that if every family would keep a box of mustard in the house one half the doctors would starve. We suggest that every family keep two boxes in the Before cutting a man's head off in China, the authorities considerately make him drunk. The beauty of this system is that a man can get

ntoxicated without having a head on him th next morning.

A New York girl has set the fashion of send-ing around notices to her friends that she has given her lover the grand bounce. Anyone who wants a second-hand lover can then prepare to claw him in. The confession of a prisoner has an applica-tion far beyond a single instance. He said: "Judge, I am half fool when sober and all fool when drunk." That is the kind of material

which keeps our courts so busy. A cynical philosopher who has evidently transgressed the wholesome rule, "Never bet on anything that can talk," remarks that "the race is not always to the swift, if there is any

money to be made by selling it. A German joke: Father, to his from-the-uni rersity back-returning-son: "Well, thou hast of course no debts?" Son: "Three thousand marks." Father: "What 3,000 marks!" Son: marks," Father: "What 3,000 marks!" Son: "Well, art thou not proud that thy son a so great credit hath?"

A case of mistaken identity.—Old gentle-man returning from city festival: "Pleash-man, where 'sh Mshr'r Brown live." Con-stable (recognizing him): "Why, dear me, sir, you are Mr. Brown!" Mr. B.: "Aw right. Bu'—where do I live?"

WHEN you have had Catarrh long enough, ust send 1c. to Dr. C. B. SYKES, 181 Monro Street, Chicago, for his "True Theory of Ca-



INCONSISTENCY.

Inconsistency, or a discordance between ting sins of mankind; Addison calls it the greatest weakness of human nature, certainly we must all plead "Mea culpa." But it seems as if this inconsistency which s the common heritage, is especially noticeable in a man's ideas of a woman's virtues and perfections, and his action in recognizing them. A young man generally has quite decided views as to what sort of a girl he wants for a wife: he may hold very correct and reasonable opinions on the subject of feminine good qualities, but somehow, when he comes to choose his wife from among many maidens, he not unfrequently astonished us by his inconsistency. He talks of helpful, strong, self-reliant womanhood, and falls in love with a girl who faints at the sight of a spider and neither knows nor cares whether Dickens or Darwin wrote the "Descent of Man." He admires economy, and marries a girl who has been in the habit of spending more than his income on dress every year, and expects her to surrender all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed, without one regretful thought, and manage his limited means as economically as if she had been brought up on "Poor Richard's" maxims. He delights in table luxuries, all the good things that terept the fallible flesh, and selects a wife who hardly

Nature as untoasted mu He spends no little breath in ridiculing the fashions, (strange, some one has said. that men, with a whole world to conquer, will yet stop in the strife to consider the width of a woman's skirt!) but is always found in the wake of the girl who affects the latest and most dashing. He quotes 'Clive Newcome:" "Show me a gracious virgin bearing a lily, not a leering giggler frisking a rattle," but somehow, brings up at the matrimonial altar with some 'Rosa Mackenzie" whose constant and

reliable smiles have "brought him to time." The young man with ideas about women he prefers their absence. In the presence conscious of his own shortcomings; he pense, and nothing so wilts the young man with ideas as sarcasm, especially if not quite sure how much more there may be in reserve. Nothing is more fatal than to wound his self-love. So he once into line as an able housewife. The first mistakes and mishaps are excused or laughed at, the first burnt fingers cured by a kiss, but soon the family dictator coin of compliment, and when he gets her as wife, he laments her frivolity and want of intellect. He would not have women dependent; they ought all, he thinks, to be self-helpful and self-sup once into line as an able housewife. The first mistakes and mishaps are excused or laughed at, the first burnt fingers cured by a kiss, but soon the family dictator gets impatient when meals are late, and begins to vaguely hint that bread and pies and cake "don't taste like mother's."

There is a very human and excusable thinks, to be self-helpful and self-sup once into line as an able housewife. The first mistakes and mishaps are excused or laughed at, the first burnt fingers cured by a kiss, but soon the family dictator gets impatient when meals are late, and begins to vaguely hint that bread and pies and cake "don't taste like mother's."

Thursday nicht an' we'll hae some fun."

Thursday morning at last arrived and with it a regular Highland storm "o' drift an' snow;" the wind blew harder and hardened occurroura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays truthing and Infammation. Curtoura, Sone, an exquisite skin beautifier and with it a regular Highland storm "o' drift an' snow;" the wind blew harder and the snowdrifts piled higher and higher, one drift especially being jealousy in a wife's heart which makes right in front of grandmother's house. I change of the proposal thanks and poisonous elements, and poisonous elements, and poisonous elements, and poisonous elements, and plays (Curtoura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays the your bairnies come to my house a Thursday nicht an' we'll hae some fun."

Thursday nicht an' we'll hae some fun."

Thursday morning at last arrived and with it a regular Highland storm "o' drift an' snow;" the wind blew harder and the snowdrifts piled higher and higher, one drift especially being right in front of grandmother's hou from a pickled elephant to a canary-bird's ton-

porting; he sneers at the "clinging vines," her grieved at finding her husband can was perfectly miserable all day, realizing but it is a plank in his platform that a woman must not step out of "her sphere," and, curiously enough, the self the smiles, nor yet the courtesy, which he bestows on the "butterflies."

Often too, an earnest, serious, thoughtful man is charmed by some one so totally unsuited to him that all his acquaintances stand aghast at the unsuitability of it. But he is tired of study or business; he wants rest. He is instinctively attracted by the freshness and spontaniety of youth, the sweet face delights him, the girlish prattle amuses him by its novelty, while the woman whom he could meet on equal terms; or who looks upon him as an epitome of wisdom. wearies him. If marriage follows, what was once piquant becomes tiresome, the frivolity and want of sympathy become a terrible Nemesis There is a craving for admiration and

commendation which is an instinct with all womankind; a woman without it would hardly be a woman. Carried beyond due bounds it plunges her into excesses, great frivolity and folly; in modis this instinct which prompts us to make those whose favor we wish to win. When young girls just entering society are pleasing, if they see the gay, giddy, fashionable girls winning all the attention, the partners, the bouquets, and the earnest, thoughtful ones neglected, the temptation is certainly great, with their instinctive love for such things, however their elders may point out "the folly of t," to model their own behavior in the fashion which will win what seems to them so desirable. It may be rather numiliating to admit it, nevertheless it is generally conceded that most women spend the most of their lives trying to please some man, either as lover, husand, father or brother. If these whom we must please set false or changeable standards, if their preaching and practice cannot be made to agree by the wisest Solomon among them, is it any particular wonder that the weaker ones "accept the situation" and do not attempt to ascertain the depth of their own natures or rise to their highest possibilities? When Frivolity sits in the corner Intellect can have a chance; so long as men prefer the cap and bells of Folly, there must be preached his Lenten lectures. That men hemselves realize this, and are beginning to see its truth even more forcibly, says in Harper's Easy Chair: "The root of the wild excesses of

fashionable folly, deepening into actual crime, is the view of women which men generally adopt and which women generally accept. It lies in the refusal to assert and maintain for themselves. It ies in the distrust of those laws of ness in the district of those laws of nature in regard to women which are implicitly trusted in regard to men, and in the assumption of men to decide for women what is becoming in woman. Men perpetually talk of the sphere of woman as if women did not know their own sphere guite and the sphere of did not know their own sphere quite as well as men know theirs, and men argue about the occupations and education of woman as if women were not as competent to choose for themselves as men for themselves. But if men are to decide what is truly womanly, and direct the activities and studies of women, practically denying them the freedom of choice, which men will fight to the death to secure for themselves, the consequences long ago days when he was "courting." sentiment and action, is one of the beset-that sows the wind reap the whirlwind than he who would impose upon society then, and slip a ten or twenty dollar bill to-day the mediæval estimate of women reproduce mediæval morals and manners. * * * * Those who hold that not the instincts and minds and consciences, the modesty and tact and tenderness of of men about the sphere of woman should govern the lives of women, must expect to see in women frivolity, flattery nd falsehood, and all their fruits. Th who live by favor will develop the characteristics of favorites. They will naturally decorate themselves to please a master, and dare any crime to retain he power of pleasing.

DISCONTENTED WIVES.

In her letter in the FARMER of the 17th inst., A. L. L. gives complaining women of New Deer, on the borders of the imaginary "Sallie" getting blue and house lived an old man, John Johnstone, dyspeptic under a continued course of of whom I stood very much in awe. He dishwashing, pondering that ancient was very tall, had long white hair and problem "Is life worth living?" and whiskers; on his head he always wore a deciding in the negative. Suppose we peculiar nightcap (a "Kilmarnock") knit reverse the glass, and take a view of the from blue and red woolen yarn, with a attitude of "the party of the other part," long tassel which hung down at one to see if the onus of blame is to be heaped side, and dangled about as he walked. upon the wife alone:

A man who marries takes his wife. surroundings from that just left; introduces her to a new set of friends.-strang ers, rather-it may be to his own kindred. disposed to view with keenly critical eyes "John's" wife, or to neighbors to whom 'the bride" is merely an object of curiosity. He sets her down in the house, soft white hands and dainty toilettes had to come when I too would be "big." no small part in winning him, to settle down in a month's time, into as tidy a found John Johnstone sitting with my housekeeper, as good a cook, as economi cal a manager, as a woman who has had admires brains, theoretically; practically a third of a century's experience. It is that I was the subject of his thoughts. He of a thoughtful, critical girl, he is too to adjust herself to many new relation- from Aberdeen, and turning to grandships to persons and things, and take up mother, said he thought it too bad that suspects her of being sarcastic at his ex- a burden of work doubly weighted by her inexperience; and it is hardly fair to the children these Christmas days, "an blame her because a false system of if naebody else will do it I will myself." education, for which her parents are Accordingly he started out, not with

amateur work with that of an old cam-Ten chances to one "he" forgets entirely condemn if opportunity is given. She portion with relish, but withholds the flavor her share with sauce piquante; the he has done the whole duty of man when he has eaten it without complaint.

A few spoken words are often all that lie between us and happiness. Praise, especially from one we love or whose opinion we value, is a wonderful invigorant; it makes hard tasks light, and rough ways pleasant; it helps us to a good estimate of our labor, being proof that what we do is appreciated; and conduces to that comfortable "conceit of ourselves" so essential to our self respect.

And again, a woman's domestic work is of that nature which is barren in outward results: there is nothing to show for erate degree, it is often her salvation. It three meals a day at the end of the year; we cannot live without them, yet there is ourselves in appearance, manner and no external evidence of the labor which mind what will be most pleasing to went to their preparation. A man's work tells. He sees cleared fields and straight fences, tight barns and fat cattle, and cartaking their first lessons in the art of ries a good sized roll of greenbacks as an earnest of garnered crops. A woman washes the same old clothes in the same old tubs and hangs them on the same old line, week out and week in, till a dozen new clothes-pins become a welcome relief to the monotony. Yet in her heart of hearts she knows her husband "can't keep house without her," and longs for the loving words which assure her that she is recognized as an equal member of man, however wise, can entirely compre hend a woman: there are very few who nn derstand how dear commendatory words is fully convinced that he has "a household treasure" who never voices his thought, and the "treasure" may be very hungry for just that loving recognition which dies unuttered on his lips. Marriage is but an incident in a man's career. future to a great extent-the "even tenor" but it is the wife's life, for in the new re lationship she must find happiness, if that women like those at whom Dr. Dix rare blossom of life is to be gathered at all. She is indeed a wonderful woman who is so self-centred, so independent, and withal so unselfish, that she can be we may note what George William Curtis happy with an indifferent husband in the performance of distasteful duties which have for their first cause his comfort and well being.

No indeed, A. L. L., the "Sallies" of ally accept. It lies in the refusal to recognize in women the same liberty of choice in the conduct of life which men out showing that the fault is not all on their side. It should not be expected that the "Sallies" should furnish all the domestic brightness. Let the "party of the other part" have a chance to exercise himself in making the woman he chose before all others so convinced of his appreciation of her, his love and sympathy for her, that she forgets what discontent means. Let him praise even a badly cooked dinner, the perjury will never be laid up against him in Heaven: let him see to it that some outside brightness enters her life by taking her to a party, a picnic, or a ride, as he used to do in those into her empty purse when he sells some farm crop which she helped raise as well as he. And too, let him remember that a "soft answer" will turn away her wrath as quickly as it will his own.
BEATRIX.

CHRISTMAS PARTY IN SCOT-LAND.

A Story for the Little People.

When I was a little girl I lived in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland. My grandmother came to visit us and it was arranged that I should go home with her to spend the winter; she lived in the village 'a good going over." She pictures an Highlands. Across the street from her He was a great curiosity to my young mind, and I remember wondering whether generally, from a circle of loving he knew how to smile like other folks friends and relatives, from settled activi- I afterwards learned that beneath that ties and established ways, to a new cold exterior he had a heart as warm as a home, perhaps differing greatly in all child's, and full of sympathy for children.

He had laid his wife and all his children in the grave, with the exception of one daughter, Jane, who kept his house When Christmas week came the older people were invited from house to house to Christmas or "yule" tea drinking, and sometimes they drank something stronger; provides her with the proper complement they had very happy times, but it was of pots and pans; goes about his business. rather dull for the children to stay at and expects her to go about hers; that is, he home and learn the catechism. There expects a gay girl, who has perhaps led as were no Christmas trees or presents of any irresponsible a life as a butterfly, whose kind, and I wished heartily for the time

Returning from school one afternoon I grandmother. I could see that he had something on his mind, but little dreamed 'up-hill work" for the girl-wife; she has asked me if I was not lonesome so far nothing was done to make it pleasant for responsible, has failed to fit her to step at | cards printed on white satin, but with once into line as an able housewife. The this verbal message from house to house

find fault with her, or compare her the impossibility of getting to the party. a great event in my life as I was only paigner. She works harder and with seven years old, but as it began to get supporting women are not favored with better success, and looks for a few words dark, there came a great pounding with of recognition. Does she get them? a stick on the door, and on opening it who should it be but John Johnstone, all to praise, though he might not hesitate to bundled up, with his nightcap tassel still dangling. We did not ask him to supplies his favorite dessert, he eats his come in and wait until I should be dressed. for a party, but pushing a table against word of commendation which would the snowdrift and with a big shawl wrapped around me, I mounted the table, pudding was made to eat, and he thinks reached out my arms and putting them around his neck found a good comfortable place on his back. The trip was more comfortable for me than for him, poor old man! I can see him now plowing with his staff through the snow. He had to go away up our side of the street until he came to a place where an eddy had drifted the snow the other way, then down his side to the kitchen door, where he soon deposited me on their kitchen table. That kitchen would be quite a curiosity in these days; there was no ceiling, the rafters were black with "peat reek," and the floor was earthen but smooth and clean as floor could be. At one end was a large open fire which looked very bright and pleasant that wintry night; at the other a sort of sink bed, all inclosed like a box with a door to

> There were gathered there about twenty children under twelve years of age, and a happier lot it would be hard to find. The old man took from some mysterious recess his bagpipes, and after considerable

shut it up tight.

"He screw'd his pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl."

Whether we danced hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys or reels was perfectly immaterial to us, we just danced and danced, and danced more, until we were all tired the copartnership. Bulwer says that no out, when Jane invited us "ter a hoose" where she had a nice supper ready for us to which we did full justice. We then filed back to the kitchen, where the good are to the heart of a wife. Many a man old man had quantities of candy waiting for us. He then told us stories about witches and warlocks that would make my hair stand on end even now; and sang us a song about "a pair of braw new hose that will help to get me a wife, they will." Then we danced some more, until -though one which makes or mars his we were tired enough to go home, when he plodded back with me through the of his aims and ambitions is unchecked; snow; fathers and brothers coming after the other children.

I may live to attend a party where I shall enjoy myself more, but I have never done so yet. I left there soon after, and never saw my old friend again, but while my life lasts his memory shall be ever green, and

"If I can win the home in heaven
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,
In the great company of the forgiven
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray."

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

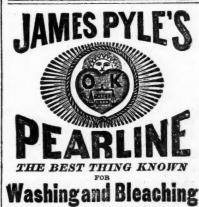
KITSIE.—Cords and tassels are no longer sed to hang pictures by. Get the wire which comes especially for that purpose, and let the hook or nail be fastened in the wall behind the picture, so that neither wire nor support is visible. If the picture is very large and heavy, two nooks in the wall and two wires may be

ecessarv. A. D. B. wants some of the Householders o send her directions for knitting lace of thread; she wants it to trim window curtains. The Household Editor would echo Douglas Jerrold's advice to those about to marry, and say "Don't." Prettier lace han can be knitted by hand can be bought at a trifle more than the value of the linen thread used for the hand made. and time and evesight saved. However, if any one has directions for such trimming, they will be published for A. D. B.'s benefit if forwarded to this office. If our correspondent's house has blinds. white holland shades, with a border of antique lace at the bottom, are nicest inside lace curtains: if no blinds, we would recommend a dark colored shade sold by most dealers, of cambric sized and painted, with a pretty Japanese border; these admit the darkening of the room.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers. chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

"I owe my

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Friptions Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Sait Rheum, and infantile Humors cured by Cutricura Remembers.
Cutricura Resolvent, the new high printing of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause

We took a run of three or four days in the vicinity of Owosso and Corunna, Shi-

awassee County, during which time we met but a few farmers, as our trip was one of intended pleasure, not of busitrip, and enjoyed the ride on the D. & M., that old reliable road, passing over so pleasant a country and by such pretty places as Pontiac, Holly, Fenton, etc., as we did. Our old friend, Lyman Garrison, whom we visited, is living upon a handsome little farm of 55 acres, good buildings, orchard, etc., within the limits of Corunna, and owns a large farm some eight miles distant. He intends this fall to make a small venture in blooded stock. We think it quite time that he should lay down the axe and rest, although in the past we have admired his pluck and energy, he having cleared up no less than five farms, bringing them all to a good state

Of course when at Owosso we had to look at the famous stallions owned by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, and which have a wide-spread notoriety for their value. They are an honor to the State and a credit to their breeders. We regret that circumstances prevented our seeing the stock of brood marcs and fillies on the farm. Charles Fuller, who is quite noted as a handler of horses, showed us a colt sired by Jo Gavin, dam a Louis Napoleon mare, owned by Dr. J. B. Perkins, that is a little under size but has indications of speed; also Lawrence Gould's five year old | zie Co., tapping places like Ithaca, St. Loumare with a 2:50 gait. She had Merodoc as sire and a Henry Clay mare for dam; N. McBain's three year old bay stallion Count Orloff, and his own four year old stallion Nickwood, with Louis Napoleon for sire and dam by Owosso Prince; he shows a fine gait for age, has a quiet disposition and is driven by Mrs. F. About this time we were taken in hand by the genial J. A. Armstrong, and went to see his little farm of 15 acres on the outskirts of the city of Owosso. He has a neat tidy house, well arranged barns and kennels, where he keeps his celebrated Scotch Col-Hes, which he has been breeding for seven years from his own direct importations. He prides himself on the purity of their blood, and we think that they are equal to anything in the State. We were pleased at their fame and popularity, and the success he meets in selling them. He also showed us his two fine, full-bred Shorthorn cows (we have mislaid the memorandum of pedigrees), which are for sale. He also showed us his five year old Cotswold buck. Gloucester. imported by John Ward, of Ontario. In fact, although this place is small in extent, yet its owner as a breeder and fancier is not. He spent some time with us while we interviewed others. We were both cordially met by C. Hibbard & Son, who have 350 acres of land upon which they have lived 29 years. Some portion of it is new, but there is in it the making of one of the finest farms in the county. They have been grading up their stock of cattle for 15 years, but for the last few years have been breeding full bloods until now they have a herd of 11 as fine and well bred Shorthorns as can be found in this section. Their first purchase was three head of Mr. E. McGonegal, Clarkston, Oakland Co. Wiley Oxford 3d, bright red, five years old, bred in Kentucky, is good, and deserving of his place at the head of this herd; also yearling bull bred by Avery & Murphy. Among the eight cows we notice one purchased a year ago at the Geddes sale, and the two that were bought this spring from Geo. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc. It is growing into a fine herd, some of them being as fine animals as could be wished for; Lady Alice, a nine months heifer, is exceedingly good. In their flock of 125 sheep. 15 are thoroughbreds from the flock of R. B. Carnss, of St. Johns, and the balance high grades. The buck at the head is two years old. sired by Centennial, bred by the Moores of Vermont, and purchased from Mr. Wm. Ball of Hamburg. We also noticed seven rams bred by Mr. G. W. Stuart of Grand Blanc, and placed here for sale. We also saw some fine full bred Berkshires. The brood sow was obtained from Mr. Hasbrouck of Marshall, and the boar from the Agricultural College farm. The 11 pigs were splendid. We left this farm, pleased with our warm reception, and the kind ness to us and well wishes for the success of the FARMER.

As we come to a farm with a splendid residence and the best barns that we had seen on this drive, we stroped for a few moments and visited with its owner Mr. Robert Wilcox (we knew he took your paper), who moved upon this 440 acre farm four years ago. He came here from Rochester, N. Y., (and he doesn't wish to go back) where the farm surroundings are the first in the land. In this hurried interview he told us his specialty was fine wool sheep; that he has 400 high grades, and a well-bred full blood buck, good enough for any one.

No one, we think, will dispute us as we write that J. H. Hartwell has a farm of 500 acres that is very rich and productive, and equals any in the State for location and beauty. His house is large and stylish, and embowered in a grove of shrubbery that almost tempted us to quit our talk and seek the coolness of its green shade. From the porch of this house we see an unusually fine landscape and learn from the owner of these broad acres that he has 400 grade sheep and 125 lambs, and that he clipped and sold a little over 3,000 lbs. of wool, the largest clip in the county, getting 31 cents per pound for it, the highest price paid where sold. Dinner was had at Mr. W. Southard's, who works a 220 acre farm, pleasantly situated, and where we saw some fine Berkshire sheep, etc., and the best garden seen in some time.

A day could have been spent with Isaac Gale, in looking over his 400 acre farm, and listening to his tales of pioneer life of 43 years ago, for we found as a talker he was a success, and was enjoying the reward of a well-spent life surrounded with every comfort.

E. M. Jordan showed his Poland China who says he is the best sire of that breed that such a loss foots up high.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY. in the State. Mr. Jordan also showed us a Jersey heifer, nearly full bred, being sired by an imported thoroughbred bull. She is good in many of her points and in color, and an excellent milker.

Wm. Sauer is one more of the big farmers in these parts; owns a very large ness. Mrs. R. accompanied us on this tract that is well adapted for stock raising. Horse flesh is his fancy, and in the pastures are to be found about forty brood mares, some with colts, and all bred to Dewey & Stewart's stallions, of which Mr. S. is one of the many warm admirers that are to be found. We shall expect to hear in the near future that fast time will be made by some colt bred by Mr. S. from these favorites.

As we pass the farm of Mr. Perry Comstock we notice a handsome buck and doe sporting in a little park near the house. Mr. C. is one of the most energetic farmers that we have met, and owns a farm of 80 acres, but not content with that, wants an addition of 57 acres.

The city of Owosso is surrounded by rich agricultural county, is well built up, its stores, churches and residences are good, many of them being of brick, and the side streets well shaded. It has a fine water power, which is utilized to good advantage by some large factories, and which has tended largely to the importance, wealth and business interests of this busy little city. It has already two railroads, but its citizens are not content nor will they be till they have a continuation of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad to their city, and on to Frankport, in Benis. Mt. Pleasant, and a number of others, all of which country will give Detroit the go by, paying tribute to and building up Toledo at the expense of our commercial metropolis. What are the railroad magnates and capitalists of Detroit thinking of? There are two good weekly papers

published here, the Owosso Times, by Dewey & Co., being Republican; and the Owosso Press, by J. H. Chambers & Co., Democratic. They are both fine appearing sheets, are readable papers and are well patronized. There is no doubt but that this place is on to the forward march to a place of much importance, and we shall keep an eye upon her future. ON THE WING

How to Foretell Weather.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute has issued the following rules for foretelling the weather. If farmers and others whose business is out of doors and depends upon the weather, will study them closely, they will be able to guess the weather more accurately than Wiggins or Vennor:-

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you. 2. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm forming north of you. 3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming.

4. Cirrus clouds always move from region where a storm is in process to a region of fair weather.

a storm is forming. 6. When cirrus clouds are moving

rapidly from the north or northeast there

will be rain inside of twenty-four hours,

no matter how cold it is. 7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast there will be a cold rain storm on the morrow, if it be in summer, and if it be in winter,

there will be a snow storm. 8. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from he north the heaviest rain is east of you if it blows from the south, the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east, the heaviest rain is south: if it blows from the west, the heaviest rain is north

9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1000 miles of you. 10. Whenever heavy, white frost occurs, a storm is forming within 1000 milesnorth or northwest of you.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade for the last week, says:

Continued wet weather has further damaged the crops. Wheat is less firm. Flour firm, at times dearer. Foreign wheats have weakened, the supply being larger. Flour is in less demand. The market for both maize and barley is against buyers, and there was little inquiry. Trade in cargoes off coast is brisker. Twenty arrivals, 14 sales, 13 cargoes withdrawn, six remain. About 15 cargoes are due this week. Trade in the forward months is stagnant. Sales of English wheat during the week amount to 28,735 quarters at 42s 1d per quarter, against 10,-237 quarters at 50s corresponding week

are making loud complaints of the way Stock reaching here Friday evening is idea to inaugurate the same system here.

THE Weed-Slayer advertised in another column we endorse as a very handy garden tool. The Pontiae Novelty Works, where it is manufactured, is reliable, and under the management of Mr. John Clark, known, to many of our readers as the inventor of the Pomace Holder, the Duplex Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer, the Standard Family Parer, as well as the Weed-Slaver.

This season has proved an extremely hard one on shippers of dressed meats. We notice by the Buffalo Express that two carloads arrived in that city a short time ago in a terrible condition, and were consow "Owosso Beauty," 1st dam Beauty demned at once by the authorities. Anof Riverside, 15 months old, and his sev- other shipper, we are informed, lost 11 en months' old boar "Blocky," sired by carloads of one shipment. Each car car-Black Tom, owned by Levi Arnold, and ries about 40 carcasses, so it will be seen ning's Evinco Liniment. These applica-

CAREY, the Irish informer, has been assassinated on board a steamer which was bound to Cape Town, Africa. The assassin, named O'Donnell, has been arrest-

Mr. L. Sprague, Farmington, Oakland Co., has some fine yearling thoroughbred Merino bucks which he wishes to dispose of. He has a fine breeding flock.

Quick, complete cure, all annoving Kidney Diseases. \$1. Druggists. Beatty's Organs for \$35 00

Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another colu Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement as the time is

limited to only seven days from the date of this

*Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham' Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, swine and Poultry" "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farney. No questions will be answered by the FARMER. No questions will be answered mail unless accompanied by a fee of one doll In order that correct information may be gi mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar in order that correct information may be give the symptoms should be accurately described, hor long standing, together with color and age of am mal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Œdema with Complications.

DAVISBURG, July 33, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-What ails my horse? He is five years old, bright bay, weighs about 900 pounds, rather close built, has been kept up and well fed, is in good flesh and spirits. About four or five weeks ago there came a soft swelling on his chest, running back between his fore legs; he was then treated with sulphate of iron and saltpeter, and the swelling disappeared; but of late new ones have appeared of a different character about midway between the sheath and fore legs. They are hard; the largest one I think you could cover with your two hands. He has two small bunches over the ribs on the right side, and one on the hip; these look as if they had been caused by bruises, although he has had little chance to injure himself. think he has some fever, as his mouth and nostrils are dry. We are now giving him sulphate of soda. What shall we do for him? I would like to have you tell the readers of the Farmer the best treatment for a horse that has eaten too mucl CHAS COOK.

Answer.-It is impossible from the symptoms given to diagnose the disease in your horse: personal examination, or a better description only would justify us in making the attempt. The first attack plainly indicates ædema, a serous effusion in the cellular tissue. The present condition of the animal may be due to some complication of disease which the symptoms as given do not explain. Under the circumstances we can only prescribe for 5. Cumulus clouds always move from a the animal upon general principles. region of fair weather to a region where Treatment: If the bowels are constipated. give the following: Socotrine aloes pulv. nitrate of potassa pulv., of each two ozs. gentian root pulv., three ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., one ounce. Mix and divide into 16 powders; give one morning and night. If the bowels are regular give instead the following: Gentian root pulv., nitrate of potash, of each two ounces sulphate of iron, pulv., Jamaica ginger root, pulv., of each one ounce. Mix all together, and divide into 12 powders; give one three times a day. Wet his feed, which should be good clean oats and hav with a decoction of chamomile flowers, in the proportion of half a pound to a gallon of water. Provide comfortable quarters well ventilated. If the animal is not too weak a little walking exercise would be beneficial. Please report to us how it progresses, giving its general condition and any additional symptoms that may be developed.

Probably Indigestion.

CHELSEA, July 21, '83, Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a cow that had a calf two weeks ago, was giving twenty quarts of milk when she suddenly dropped to half that quantity, with horns, staring coat, but eats and drinks well, and chews her cud, loses flesh fast. Some say it is hollow horn. Please le me know the cause and cure if any Also, what will prevent scours in cattle when out to grass.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The symptoms as given are too indefinite to enable us to diagnose the trouble with your cow. The ani mal's appetite being good, we suspect indigestion as the primary cause of her Some of the buyers at the Central yards losing milk, flesh, &c. The best treatment in such cases known to us, is to in which some drovers treat their cattle. give one dose of Prof. R. Jennings' Bo vine Panacea, No. 1 package, three times not allowed to make the acquaintance of a day. If your druggist does not keep it, the water trough until 10 o'clock Satur- have him send for it, price \$1. Or use the day morning, or a short time before they following: Sulphate of magnesia, two are weighed off. When the water is turn- pounds; Jamaica ginger root pulv., four ed on, the cattle, almost famished, drink ounces, mix and divide into 12 parts; give an inordinate amount of it, and it is a one [part in a little tepid water three poor animal that cannot add fifty pounds | times a day. When all are given, follow to its weight in a short time. At other with gentian root, pulv., four ounces. stockyards there is an inspector whose nitrate of potash, pulv., two ounces: duty it is to see that cattle are furnished Jamaica ginger root, pulv., one ounce; with a proper supply of water on their mix well together and divide into twelve arrival at the yards. It would be a good powders, give one night and morning. Hollow horn, like wolf in the tail, botts etc., are delusions of past ages.

Puffs on the Knees.

ATLAS, July 23, '83.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a half-blood Perchthat has puffs on his knees; they are on the front and outside, are soft, do not make him lame. What treatment, if any? I have bathed them with cold water a few times-no other treatment. FARMER.

Answer .- The puffy swelling on you colt's knees may be removed by first bathing the parts with hot water, not warm but hot as the animal can bear it withou scalding, continued for ten or fifteen miutes, then bathe with Prof. R. Jen-

tions should be made twice a day until re-

moved. If this treatment occupies too much time, try painting the parts with creosote, once in two or three days; or use tincture of iodine once a day. The first is the quickest and more certain in

Anonymous.

If "W. M. M.," of Farmington, is entitled to our advice free, as a subscriber of the MICHIGAN FARMER, he will send us his full name and postoffice address that we may know him as such, and we will answer his inquiry without delay. We do not publish the name of a correspondent when requested not to do so. Subscribers lose time by sending anonymous communications, which may result in financial loss to them. Our conditions for free veterinary advice are published at the head of this column. If subscribers do not comply with them they should not feel aggrieved if their requests do not re-

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 31, 1883. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1,681 bbls, against ,403 bbls. last week, and the shipments were 1,219 bbls. The flour market is still very quiet, with nills running on short time and many doing no thing. Demands are very light, and only to me present wants. Values are about steady, with to changes to note during the week. Quotation resterday were as follows:

Wheat .- The market is on the down grade

gain, more because there is no present demand for grain than from any change in the situation In fact the prospects for the new crop have been materially injured the past week through the very infavorable weather for harvesting. Futures ar receiving more attention than cash wheat, Closing uotations here were as follows: No. 1 white \$1 07; No. 2 do, 97c; No. 3 do, 77c; No. 2 red, \$1 11; rejected, 70c. In futures quotations on the various deals were as follows: August, \$1 07; September 1 08¼; October, \$1 10%. Corn .- Has received no attention and prices are

insettled. No. 2 corn would probably bring about 52c. high mixed at 54c. For new mixed 51c wa old yesterday but none received. Oats .- No. 2 white are quoted at 39c, and No.

mixed at 351/2c, with a very unsettled market. Feed.—Very little doing. Bran is quoted \$12 50@13 00, and fine middlings at \$16@17. Butter .- Very quiet, with best crock selling at 16@17. The lower grades are dull and lifeless

Cheese.-The market is unchanged. For choice est State 11@11½c P B are the best figures, and 10@1016c for second quality. Eggs.-Fresh are firm at 180 Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation

Beans .- Market lifeless. Picked. \$2 05@ 10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 20@1 50. Dried Apples.-Quiet at 8@81/2c P D; evapor ated fruit, 14c.

Hay .- Receivers report a fair inquiry at abou \$12 for choice pressed hay; on track it would not mmand over \$10 50@11. Honey.-Very quiet. Fine white comb

noted at 15@16c; strained, 12%c. Hops.-Nothing doing. From 35 to 40c ? could probably be obtained for choice. Onions.-Southern are quoted at \$2 75@3 pe

Potatoes .- Old are now out of market. New Southern are in good supply at \$1 75@1 90 per bbl. Raspberries.-Selling at \$11 per stand. Sup. Melons.-Very few watermelons were in yes-

terday, and they were over-supplies from last week; such stock has sold from \$12@15; fresh would command \$15@16; nutmegs, \$6@10. Poultry.-Offerings are light, but for live fowls there is a market at 10@11c ? b; turkeys, about 12c; spring chickens, 50@70c per pair.

Vegetables.-Cabbages are selling at about \$1 50@1 75 per bbl. With tomatoes the market is well supplied at the rate of \$1 50@2 per bushel or at 50@60c for thirds, market well stocked at ahout \$3 50 per bu for de-

Provisions .- Barreled pork has appreciated in price during the week, and is steady at the advance; lard is a shade higher; smoked meats are slightly higher and under active demand. Mess and dried beef steady and unchanged. Quotations

in this market are as follows:

١	Clear do	19	00	6	19	50
	Lard in tierces, per ib		91	60	10	95
	Lard in kegs, per tb		-/	~ @		10
1	Hams, per Ib			0		13
	Shoulders, per D		91	100		91
Ì	Choice bacon, per b			0		12
١	Extra Mess beef, per bbl	12	25	@	12	50
ı	Tallow, per ib		61	400		
1	Dried beef, per b			0		16
	Hay.—The following is a recont the Michigan Avenue scales for t					
١	the Brichigan Avenue scarred for t	ue	pas	L W	een	

Monday .- 4 loads: two at \$13; one at \$11

Monday.—4 loads: two at \$13; one at \$11 and \$10.

Tnesday.—3 loads: two at \$10; one at \$14.

Wednesday.—14 loads: four at \$14; three at \$12
and \$10; two at \$12 50 and \$11.

Thursday.—19 loads: four at \$12, \$11 and \$10; three at \$15; two at \$13; one at \$17 50 and \$10 50.

Friday.—15 loads: three at \$12 and \$11; two at \$15 and \$10; one at \$16, \$13, \$11 50, \$10 75 and \$10 50. \$10 50. Saturday.—18 loads: four at \$12, \$11 and \$10; two at \$13 and \$10 50; one at \$16 and \$11 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 28, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 144 head, against 185 last week. The run of western cattle was the heaviest of the season and the trading was principally confined to them. For Michigan cattle, prices were without quotable change, but westerns were 10@15 cents per hundred lower. The markets at present are ooded with a very poor quality of stock from the west. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Wreford & Beck sold Reid 52 mixed western av 870 lbs at \$4 05, and 72 to John Robinson av 890 lbs at \$3 90.

Bunnell sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 863 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock John Wreford av 770 lbs at \$3 85.

Wreford & Beck sold McGee 72 mixed westerns av 805 lbs at \$3 75, and 25 to McIntire av 840 lbs at \$3 80.

\$3.80.

Roe & Flieschman sold Webb 19 mixed westerns av 954 lbs at \$3.75.

Estep sold Duff & Regan 8 thin butchers' heifers av 762 lbs at \$4, and 4 bulls av 765 lbs at \$3.45.

Judson sold Oberhoff 4 fair butchers' steers av 895 lbs at \$4.70, and a bull to Duff & Regan weighing 910 lbs at \$3.50.

Webb Bros sold Duff & Regan 37 mixed westerns av 865 lbs at \$3.35.

Webb Bros sold Dun & Regan v. 855 lbs at \$3 85. Estep sold Capwell 4 stockers av 650 lbs at \$3 85. Judson sold Burt Speneer 9 stockers av 510 lbs at \$3 40. Webb Bros sold Webb 10 mixed westerns av \$13 lbs at \$3 20.

Roe & Flieschman sold John Robinson 29 mixed westerns av 700 lbs at \$3 50. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now is the Time to Plant ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries

Ladies careful of Health and appreciating the Best will now have no other. ing the Best will now have no other. Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y

The offerings of Michigan sheep numbered 96 gainst 133 last week. There is a liberal supply esterns received here each week, and but little aprovement can be looked for in Michigan sheep while the run from the west continues Bunnell sold Andrews 36 av 79 lbs at \$3 95. Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 81 western av 74 lbs at \$3 40, and 174 to Fitzpatrick av 73 lbs at \$3 40.

HOGS. There was no hogs on sale this week. By re erence to the Buffalo and Chicago markets our eaders will see that there has been a sharp ad-

vance in hogs during the past week.

King's Yards. Monday, July 30, 1883.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 192

ead of cattle on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers and the receipts were closed out at slightly stronger prices than those at the Central Yards on Saturday. Jenny sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 50 lbs at \$5, and a fair heifer weighing 910 lbs at 475. Stead sold Genther 6 good butchers' steers av

Steam som Genther o good butterers steers av 996 lbs at \$5 25. Moyes sold Rauss 2 good butchers' steers av 1,220 lbs at \$5 20, and 5 to Knoch av 1,080 lbs at the 1,220 lbs at \$0.20, and to be also be same price.

Stead sold John Robinson 3 good butchers' steers av \$24 lbs at \$3.25.

Beardsley sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 729 lbs at \$4.

Beach sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,410 lbs at \$4, and 2 coarse ones to McGee av 1,435 lbs at \$3.25.

H Roe sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 920 lbs at \$4.85.

H Roe sold Krait 4 mir butteneds stocked of fair be at \$4 85. Purdy sold Hersch a mixed lot of 10 head of fair sutchers' stock av 935 at \$4 35, and 2 cows to Marx outchers' stock av 950 at \$4 35, and 2 cows to Marx or 1,095 lbs at \$4 10.

Jenny sold Drake 5 stockers av 762 lbs at \$3 70.

H Roe sold Smith a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$4 60.

Clark sold Marx 4 fair butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$4 50.

Sullivan sold Marx mixed let of 5 head of fair

lbs at \$4.50.

Sullivan sold Mair a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$4.30.

Oberhoff sold Spaedman 6 fair butchers' steers av 875 lbs at \$4.60.

Sullivan sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$4.

Beardsley sold Drake 13 stockers av 780 lbs at \$3.85. Purdy sold Voght a mixedlot of 16 head of thin

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 10,600, against 12,763 the preious week. The market opened up on Monday with 135 car loads of cattle on sale and a fairly active demand. Some extra steers brought \$6 121/2 per hundred, while good to choice ranged from \$5 65@5 90; good shipping steers, \$5 20@5 50, and light medium at \$4 75@5 10. Mixed butchers' stock sold at a range of \$3 75@4 50, according to quality. There was no material change in the market on Tuesday and Wednesday, the offerings being light and mostly of common quality. Of Michigan cattle: 20 steers av 1,068 lbs sold at \$5 35; 20 do av 1,022 lbs at \$5 25; 13 do av 950 lbs at \$4 80; 25 do av 869 lbs at \$4 75; 21 do av 1,001 lbs at \$4 80 14 do av 907 lbs at \$5 05; 19 feeders av 880 lbs at \$4 60: 17 do av 817 lbs at \$4 50; 30 stockers av 75 lbs at \$4 30; 11 do av 832 lbs at \$4 1216. The folowing were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,050 lbs and upwards...\$
Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs...
Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs...
Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,55 lbs.

 Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh,
 4 90 @5 10

 Good Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat
 4 40 @4 85

 Heifer-Fair to choice.
 4 35 @5 60

 Cows and Heifers-Good to choice.
 4 0 @5 10

 Texans and Cherokees.
 4 25 @4 65

of \$4 12\%(@5 25 for fair to choice. On Tuesday the supply was cleared out and the market closed steady. The offerings were light on Wednesday and the market closed with common to fair 70 to 80 lbs sheep selling at \$2 52\% 375; fair to good 80 to 90 lbs, \$3 90\% 40; 90 to 100 lbs, \$4 40\%5; 100 to 120 lhs, \$3 90\% 40; 90 to 100 lbs, \$4 40\%5; 100 to 120 lhs, \$5\% 55 50. Spring lambs, \$5\% 65 50. We note sales of 54 Michigan sheep av 117 lbs at \$5 50; 41 av 87 lbs at \$4 35; 215 av 76 lbs at \$4 12\%; 92 av 22 lbs at \$4 40; 49 lambs av 61 lbs at \$6 20; 88 do av 55 lbs at \$5 12\%.

Hoos.—Receipts, 24,150 against 35,765, the previous week. The market for the three days of the week was a satisfactory one to the sellers. Prices showed an upward tendency from the opening, and closed firm on Wednesday. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$6 50\% 60; fair to good, \$6 10\% 63 5; good to extra heavy, \$6 15\% 60; fair to good, \$6 10\% 63 5; good to extra heavy, \$6 15\% 60; pigs common to choice, \$5 50\% 60. Skips and culls, \$4\%

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 36,740, against 36,417 las

reek. Shipments, 15,449. The market opened of Monday with a moderate supply of cattle and a harp demand, and by noon the receipts wer closed out at a sharp advance over the prices rul ing the previous week. There was a number of sales at \$5 90@6 10 for choice steers. Native outchers' stock was active and sold at \$2 40@4 for inferior to good cows, and \$3 90@4 80 for tidy steers and heifers. The market was active again on Tuesday at an advance of 5@10 cents for ship ping grades. For the balance of the week the market ruled active and steady, closing at th ollowing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards\$6 10 @6 25 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs....... 5 85 @6 00 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs...... 5 50 @5 75 Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 4 75 @5 25 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers for citra Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 50 @4 75 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers. 2 50 @3 00 Veals—Per 100 lbs. 3 75 @7 50

Hoos.—Receipts, 79,904, against 58,235 las week. Shipments, 20,353. The supply of hogs a he opening of the market on Monday consisted of 0,109 head. There was a fair activity in the trade. 10,109 head. There was a fair activity in the trade, chiefly on speculative account. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 75@6 30; poor to good mixed, \$5 30@5 70; inferior to choice heavy, \$5 65@6 10; skips and culls, \$4@5 25. The market was quiet and weak on Tue-day at a decline of 5@10 cents per hundred, and this was followed on Wednesday by another decline of 5@10 cents on all grades excepting light, which were steady. There was a better market on Thursday and prices advanced 5 @10 cents, and on Friday sellers were enabled to get a farther advance, making prices fully better got a farther advance, making prices fully better than at the opening on Monday. The market was steady on Saturday and closed with poor to prime light selling at \$5 90@5 40; poor to good mixed, \$5 40@5 75; inferior to choice heavy, \$5 70@6 15. There was some trading in skips and culls at \$4@

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., apothecaries, proprietors of Hood's Sarsapa-rilla writes: "We have sold Adamson's Cough Balsam for many years with great satisfacNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The "ECONOMIST"

To the Farmers of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN:-If you can find a plow, the shares of which can be removed when dull, and in two minutes time, without one cent of expense, made as good as new, and the operation repeated again and again, if everything else is equal, you want it, do you not? Now, if in addition the plow in question is much lighter, far stronger, will handle

asier, run lighter, and last longer than the plows you are using, do superb work under all circumstances, and be free of faults or objections-we are sure you

In the "Economist," with its Malleable iron frame, and Reversible Nose and Wing (see cut below), we offer you a plow that will do all this-and more-and hereby invite correspondence with you, with a view to having its merits tested on your own farms, before buying or paying for it.

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ECONOMIST PLOW CO.,

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South Bend, Ind.

Strawberry Plants Michigan Central R. R. FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

Will be potted to order, and will be sent by express as soon as well rooted, which will require woo or three weeks. Potted plants cannot be sen by mail. The waste of unrooted plants in potting by mail. The waste of unrooted plants in potting during the growing season is so great that we are compelled to charge an increased price for such. We therefore add one-fourth to our List Prices of the more common varieties. Of nearly all the newer and rarer varieties we have a supply of plants also, but the prices of these are so variable and uncertain from season to season, that we can only offer to supply them at the same price as other trustworthy growers, and if lists of varieties wanted are sent us, and opportunity afforded to price them, we doubt not that we will be able to meet all reasonable expectations.

No charge will be made for packing or delivery at Express office. Purdy sold vognt a mixed of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 768 ibs at \$3 40.

Peach sold Kammon a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 768 ibs at \$3 40.

Chase sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3 90.

wanted are sent us, and opportunity autorace to price them, we doubt not that we will be able to meet all reasonable expectations.

No charge will be made for packing or delivery at Express office.

Our regular Fall and Spring Price List will appring the stock av 690 lbs at \$3 90.

Our regular rail and spring Price List will appear about October 1st, and will be free to all applicants. From and after that date, plants will be furnished at regular price list rates.

Black Cap "Tips" mature so late that we do not dig them till spring unless ordered, and we do not advise that they be planted in the fall in ordinary cases. Other Raspberries, as well as Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes and Strewhardies may with proper cure be planted. trawberries, may, with proper care, be planted advantage in the fall, especially in the more We invite correspondence as to selection of va-ricties and modes of management. T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich.

-SATS THE-Weed Slayer

THE WEEDS MUST GO

In offering this garden tool to the public, we are confident from last year's experience, and from the testimonials received, that it is superior to any tool heretofore made for the purpose intended i. e. in the garden, flower bed, strawberries, gravel walks, cutting sod, onions, bagies, corn, sorghum, potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs.) and strong, made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of nerson; cutting from ½ to 1½ inches strong, made of dest steel and from; adjustance to any height of person; cutting from \(\frac{1}{2} \) inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor cuts within one-half inch of onions, carrots, etc., without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry runners better than any tool ever made for that purpose, in fact is generally useful and satisfactory. Sample sent on receipt of price (\(\frac{2}{2} \)) to any address EXTRAORDINABY OFFER FOR 1883.

Owing to the wet season we will deliver the Weed Slayer to any address on receipt of the retail price, \(\frac{2}{2} \), express paid.

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Milk Fever in Cows.

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also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses. PROF. R. JENNINGS'

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y Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, nary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.



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New York Limited Ex.
Mail, via Main & Air line
Day Express.
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Pacific Express. §1.00 a m *6.35 p m *6.50 p m *12.10 a m \$7.20 p m *7.20 a m *9.55 a m *4.25 p m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express *6.50 p m *12.16 p m *8.50 a m Night Express SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. Bay City & Sag. Exp.. Marquette & Mackinaw Marquett & Mac'w. Ex. Night Express... *7.20 a m *9.10 a m \$5.20 p m †11.20 p m *7.05 p m TOLEDO TRAINS. Cincinnati Express.... St.L. Cin, Clev. and Col Grosse Isle Accom'tion. Cincinnati Express.... *7.50 pm \$12.30 pm *9.00 a m \$1.00 a m *9.00 a m \$3.45 p m *5.00 p m \$7.05 p m Canada Division.

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Fast Day Express.....
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Limited Express..... \$7.10 a m *9.05 a m §9.45 p m *9.45 p m §12,35 p m *8.00 p m \$1.10 a m \$Daily. *Except Sandays. †Except Saturdays. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES, City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt., June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-Cincinnati, Colum's and 7 40 am 9 20 am Cleve. Express. Chicago Express.. Adrian, Toledo, Cleve-land & Buffalo Express Fayette, Chicago & Cin-cinnati Express.... 3 45 pm

The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

LINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-WAY. Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time. | Bay City & Saginaw Mail. * 11:40 a m | 5:45 a m | 5:45 a m | 5:45 a m | 5:45 p m | 5:4

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains. *Daily except Sundays | Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

BOVINE PANACEA DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE June 10th, 1883. STATIONS.

> ... Onota .. Au Train .. Munising ... Seney ... McMillan Dollarville... Newberry... St. Ignace... Via M. C. R. R. 6 15 A 5 45 6 15 5 00 6 35 7 47 9 22 5 38 8 18 9 35 12 05 10 15 11 45 P. M. A. M. 4 25 6 10 2 5 4 43 12 20 1 00 6 10 8 05 9 25 11 15 Via M. C. K. K.
> Bay City
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> Saginaw City
> Lansing
> Jackson
> Detroit.
> Via G. R. & I. R. R.
> Grand Rapids: 9 35 10 15 P. M. 4 25 2 54 ...Grand Rapids... ...Howard City... ...Fort Wayne... ...Lansing......Detroit..... Connections are made at St. Ignace with: lichigan Central Railroad for Detroit and Michigan Central Railroad for Detro points in Michigan and in the east, ancaugan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a.m. and 9 50 p.m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East. and East.
> Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Dulnth snd the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains daily except Sunday.

D. McCOOL,
Gen'l Sup't.,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.,
Marquette, Mich.
Marquette, Mich. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.

Chicago Express. 49.50 pm 12.40 am
Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via To edo, Detroit time: *8.40 am; ‡3.25 pm; ‡6.45 pm.
Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toleuo at *7.30 pm; ‡12.10 pm and ‡12.40 am.

* Daily. * Except Sunday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and onisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

June 25th, 1883. Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, Trains leave and arrive at Brush Strees depty Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—
Express at 7:20 A. M., for Saginaw and Bay City.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven and Milwankee.

Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:30 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

Trains Arrive— Trains Arrive— Through Mail at 5:20 P. M.

Detroit Express at 12:15 p. m.
Night Express at 10:20 p. m.
Holly Express at 8:30 a. m.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

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